THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

May 22, 1948

ELECTION POST-MORTEM

AN EDITORIAL

Press Freedom At Geneva

Li Chung-Fah

Honan: Today And Tomorrow

Huang Shih-hwei

"New Look" In London

Tony Gibson

MAYOR WU'S COMMUNISTS

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 109 PRICE CNC$100,000 NUMBER 12

Tires and Tubes BY

B.F. Goodrich

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LETTERS From The People

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Ladies Of Conscience

To The Editor:

Since World War II China has become the poorest country in the world, but we can still find many modern ladies in the major cities. Most of them are the wives of the big shots, who squeeze the people to satisfy their own desires. It is said that the Chinese ladies enjoy their living more luxuriously than the wealthy families of America.

Go through the streets of Kaifeng: what we witness is the department stores of luxury; brilliant restaurants and well-furnished theaters, where many modern ladies are crowded. Sometimes I was very glad to see them, because they made me forget all the sufferings and difficulties of the people. But on the contrary, a deep impression of envy and hatred remained in my mind, when they passed by me. According to reliable estimates, a modern lady's daily expense in the city is worth 50 ordinary people's in the village.

Honorable ladies, the 20th century is an age of the people, not the age of the nobles. It will never do that a few of a "special class" enjoy their luxurious living, while 99 percent of the people are suffering starvation.

Famine has stormed China, especially the province of Honan. Esteemed ladies, you should think of the people of China, who are starving to death. If you are women of conscience, you should contribute generously a large part of your daily expense to rescue the people of China. There are 100,000 refugees in Kaifeng. Their lives are in your hands.....

HSU SHIH CHEN.

Kaifeng, Honan,
May 15, 1948.

Good Business

To The Editor:

Yesterday I bought a copy of the latest issue of the *Review* at the remarkable price of CNC$88,000. This makes me realize that you Americans are really very good businessmen. While you occasionally give free subscriptions to a few poor readers, you adjust your prices so frequently that no other commodity can keep up with them. My dear Editor, now I completely understand that you also are very well-versed in business.

A RICH MAN.

Wuhu, Anhwei,
April 26, 1948.

Fanned By A Few

To The Editor:

I dare say that the student riot occurring here a few days ago was only fanned by a small group of people who have political backgrounds, and that the majority of the students cared nothing for it as most of them are neither pro-CP nor anti-KMT. Some of them even said, "this is a good chance for us to take a rest for a few days."

During the strike, on my visit to the Tsing Hua University, I heard of complaints about it and saw many students reading quietly in the library.

Since VJ Day, China's prestige has greatly dropped. In my opinion, student

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Price per copy: CNC$100,000.

All mail rates are subject to change in accordance with postal changes.

Cable Address: "Reviewing" Shanghai **Telephone: 14772**

PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI (O), CHINA. BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION WITH SPECIAL MARKS PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

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riots are one of the main causes for the ruin of our country, for they only upset our society. Though our Government is not satisfactory in every respect, it is not so Fascist as that of the Communists. I hope our young students will realize this and have confidence in the Government while it is getting over this difficult time.

K. E. SUNG.

Peiping,
May 1, 1948.

Translations Needed

To The Editor:

.....Those who are familiar with present circumstances of China will certainly realize that if foreign languages, especially English, are taken away from China, nothing which might be called modern will be left.....The invention of machines accelerates the progress of European history. So, the studying of English does the same to Chinese history. Foreigners came from abroad, waked up the then sleeping Chinese and made them open their eyes to see the world around them. They began to find that the real world was quite a different one from that described in their own old, old history. China was then only a great old curio to all those civilized countries. She could no longer hold herself as the A-1 country in the world so her pride was badly hurt. Still, after a few bitter experiences she had to admit that she was, after all, a poor straggler in the flood of time and had to learn something from those so-called "barbarian" countries. So the Chinese government hurriedly sent students abroad to study different kinds of knowledge with the help of their knowledge of foreign languages. The first returned students laid the foundation of modern civilization in China, and the chief weapon they used for their studying was English.....

By the standard of education of a country, we generally mean the quantity of books published each year. China is, of course, the poorest one in this respect. If we wish to get some more new knowledge we have to read foreign books. But in spite of the fact that many, many people can read English, compared with the total number of people in China, those people are but drops of water in a great pool. So it is a matter of course that those who can read and write English should do something about this for those who can't.....translate foreign books into their mother tongue.

Japanese people are the most hard-working translators in the world. For example, if a book published in England appears on the book markets of London in April, the Japanese version will appear on the book markets of Tokyo two or three months later, if that book is worth translating. Here lies the chief reason why Japan may became a highly civilized country.

Strange to say, Chinese people seem to be born linguists if they only have the chance to learn some foreign language. But, to my regret, Chinese students are now studying English only for their own vain gloriousness. To be able to speak smart English is one of the chief qualifications which may enable one to enter into the circle of what is called "high-class Chinese." Thousands and thousands of translated books are needed now in China. The great libraries in China are now being flooded with foreign books.....All the language students should be responsible for this.....to render all those famous books in every branch of knowledge, old or new, into Chinese.

WANG I-CHUEH.

Tientsin,
April 22, 1948.

General Election Ugly

To The Editor:

Being a senior middle school student, with normal reasoning and fundamental knowledge, one can see.....that our country is poor, our society is ugly, but what is more ugly and rotten is our national convention and general election.....The election of our President, it might go without saying, was in our expectation; but there is no denying the fact that the election of the vice-president is so ugly and so strange that it presents the incapacity and corruption of our government. As we know there were five candidates for vice-president. Li Chung-jen had more ballots than the others and he still kept the good score during three ballots; but he could not obtain a sufficient majority. Because of this, his competitors put heavy pressure upon him...Now it was very strange... that three candidates gave up their rights. I wonder why the government made this disastrous error in its history.....

LEE SHAO LAN.

Wukang, Hunan,
April 29, 1948.

English Study Failure

To The Editor:

Professor Wang Chin-jen in his article, "Should The Average Chinese Student Study English?" laid special emphasis on the importance and necessity of using English in teaching this language in Chinese schools and universities..... While I don't deny that the failure in the study of English in Chinese schools is attributable to some extent to the neglect of oral English, I must emphatically point out that nowadays education as a whole has turned out a failure, and the study of English is of course no exception. As one can easily see, the students are not only poor in English but in other subjects as well. The reason is not hard to see: under the present unstable, confused circumstances, students are in no position to settle down to study, and teachers are unable to do their teaching wholeheartedly free from other worries.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that in order to make education and the study of English in Chinese schools alike a real success, it is highly necessary that the prevailing destructive civil war be put to an end. A democratic government must be created so that a reasonable educational system may be ushered in and a stable life for both the students and teachers guaranteed. Until then, any attempt to achieve success in education is like flogging a dead horse.

HSU KAN.

Kaifeng, Kwangtung,
May 5, 1948.

Civil Rights Bill

To The Editor:

It is my conviction that it was to gain votes from America's Negroes for the coming presidential election that President Truman recently insisted on pushing his Civil Rights Bill through Congress. In light of the American Democratic Party"s election record, this party's triumph in the coming presidential election can be assured if the majority of the people of the southern states vote. Now Mr. Truman has drastically destroyed the long established policy of "white supremacy" maintained in most southern states. I entirely agree with his new bill, but I am very puzzled by the fact that it has been bitterly criticized by Henry Wallace. Is President Truman's Civil Rights Bill only a law, not yet in practice?

L. L. CHANG.

Foochow, Fukien,
April 15, 1948.

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Good and bad luck is a synonym, in the great majority of instances, for good and bad judgment.

—JOHN CHATFIELD.

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A Refugee's Life

To The Editor:

I am a native of Nanyang in Honan province. Last December, when the Reds attacked this town, I fled with my family to Hengyang in Hunan and finally settled there. We rent from a coffin-shop keeper a small upstairs room in which we sleep, cook, wash and eat.

Right after my arrival here, I deposited all my savings in a business concern and used the interest to cover my daily expenses. But inflation immediately caused a great loss in my investment and I could no longer make ends meet.

We lead a very hard life, without enough food and clothing. Sometimes, when the weather takes a sudden change, I have to stay indoors the whole day.

I am very glad to learn that Generalissimo Chiang predicted at the inauguration meeting of the National Assembly that the bandits infesting Central China will be eliminated within three to six months. I hope this will be realized.....

T. P. YANG.

Hengyang, Hunan,
May 7, 1948.

Voice Of Taiwan Youth

To The Editor:

Not long ago there appeared in our college as well as the National Taiwan University many handbills written in Japanese. I was impressed by their contents, and what was said about the present situation in Taiwan is quite true. Below is a partial translation:

"With the victory over Japan, Taiwan was freed from Japanese imperialism. But this did not put Taiwan in a better situation. Since then, it has been ruled by a regime even more brutal, feudal and fascist than the Japanese. Corrupt officials have infested this province and its riches are being pocketed by both big and small officials.

"Except for a few who drink and make merry to their hearts' content, most people are in the agony of starvation.....

"Everyone knows well that the corrupt government in our homeland is now on its way to collapse and that it is struggling for existence.

"As a part of the revolutionary force in China, we must combine ourselves with the Chinese people in fighting for our bright future....."

This is the voice from the bottom of the hearts of the Taiwan youth and this, I am sure, will grow into a strong force in the future.

P. K. S.

Taipeh, Taiwan,
May 10, 1948.

Publishing Plight

To The Editor:

With the accelerated soaring of commodity prices, books, of course, are no exception. Take a very small volume of about 100 pages, for example. It costs over CNC$200,000 a copy. As regards the subscription to a daily newspaper, it also costs over CNC$500,000 a month. How can the intelligentsia, in so poor an economic condition, afford to add to their books or periodicals? From this, they will, day after day, stand behind the progressive world. Moreover, the learned men, poor in general, who have written some works are unable to get them published for lack of a good sum. Nor is it possible to sell the copyright to the bookseller, for he is also in pecuniary embarrassment. As this goes on, the writer will not take pains again to compile a book and, consequently, new publishers will hardly appear in the market, and even the old publishers, owning to the

poor purchasing power of the people, will be gradually decreased. Indeed, the above three groups—the learner, the bookseller and the writer—all get into great difficulties, thus bringing Chinese civilization to a desperate condition.

To avert an impending crisis, I hope that booksellers and the government authorities can cooperate and that all people of the Republic will do their best to support this campaign.

Y. S. CHENG.

Nanchang, Kiangsi,
May 9, 1948.

Violent Acts In School

To The Editor:

On the night of April 3, while most of our school mates of North China College were waiting eagerly in the hall for the results of the Students' Council election, some candidates who were recognized as special servicemen, being conscious of their failure in this general election, suddenly stood up and demanded of the school authorities some very unreasonable questions. They assembled their comrades and forced Mr. Liu, director of General Affairs to tear up the statistical table of ballots. Mr. Hsin-tsai Kang, acting president, was compelled to leave the hall, as also were all our schoolmates. Some of the special servicemen even threatened us with their pistols. A few school mates were hurt by stones on their way back from the hall to their dormitory. The ballot box was broken and all the ballots set on fire.

To protest against this violence, we held an urgent council meeting later, at which a school mate exclaimed, "We want democracy.....For me, democracy or death." These few words deeply touched every attendant; immediately and unanimously the group cried out, "Die for democracy, no matter what a hard struggle it may be." Finally the "Pro-Democratic Election and Anti-Violent Action Association of the North China College" was formed.

On the morning of April 6, this association launched a movement enlisting members who supported the democratic election. While some members were explaining at the school gate the purpose of this association and taking names of new members, groups of gestapo students came shouting, "Fight! Might is our right!" Under such circumstances, we could keep from fighting no longer. Ten minutes later, four of our members were wounded but we caught the opponents' chief desperado and sent him to the Proctor's office together with his knife.

Now every school mate lives in great fear and no one can tell what will happen next. I sincerely hope that all advocates of democracy will not only sympathize with us but will also do their best to support us.

G. S. T.

Peiping, Hopei,
April 10, 1948.

People Of Selfishness

To The Editor:

The National Assembly is now over. From what its representatives did and said at its meetings in the past few days, I hold that most of them are only persons of selfishness and corruption. For example, they took advantage of their positions to claim the salary a high official gets from the Government. They also demanded that they should, hereafter, be allowed to use communication facilities free of charge....

I cannot but wonder how these people are qualified to be the people's delegates and how they can do any good to the country.

D. N. C.

Changsha, Hunan,
May 16, 1948.

Literary Party

To The Editor:

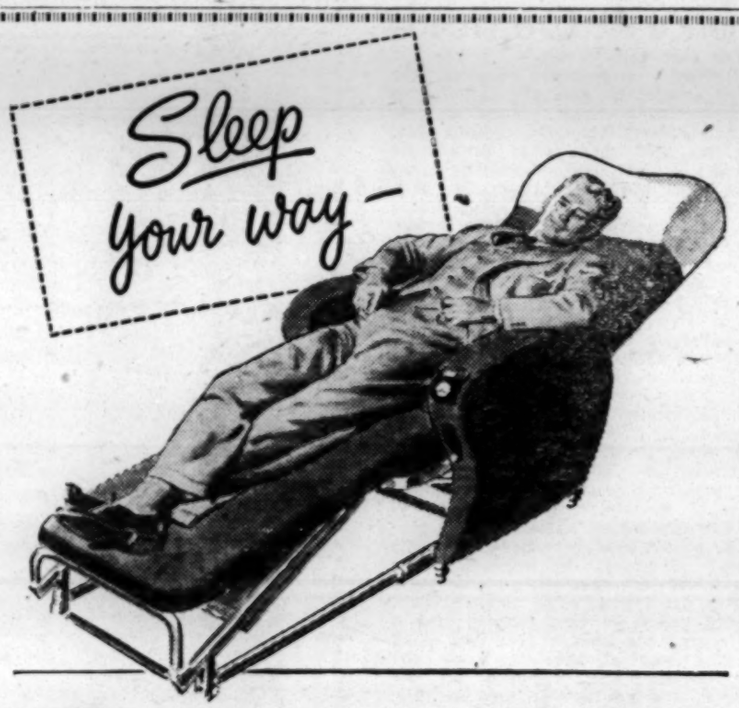
There are two student self-governing bodies in our University: one is controlled by the KMT youth corps; the other was chosen by the students.

On May 4th, the two self-governing bodies planned respectively their celebrations in memory of the sacred student feast. The KMT-controlled body, in preference to its rival, was duly permitted by the school authorities to make use of the auditorium for holding a literary party. At half-past nine the curtain rose. Instead of student actors there appeared on the stage a company of lower class actors. Presumably they were invited from Fu-Tzu-Miao, a place of general resort in Nanking. Students present at the party smiled unanimously at this "literary party" in celebration of the sacred May 4th.

The KMT-controlled self-governing body has far more money and privilege, specially permitted by the school authorities, than the other. But the corruption and incompetence, the traditional vices of KMT members, render them lacking in working ability.

C. H. KIANG.

The National Central University,
Nanking,
May 8, 1948.



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Share Review?

To The Editor:

Having enjoyed your valuable *Review* for a long period of time, I have made good progress in English through it. Being a retired teacher since 1947, I can only get a pension of 65 percent of my salary. On account of this, my economic condition is gradually coming to a crisis. Now I am neither able to subscribe to your paper periodically nor able to buy any copies retail. Will you kindly help me to get some copies of your paper without charge?

HSU KENG LING.

Nanchang, Kiangsi,
May 2, 1948.

America At Crossroads

To The Editor:

Democratic movements among the colonial peoples of Asia are building up like waves in the ocean. Cries of freedom and independence are coming from all sides, and these cries cannot be silenced. American capitalists are afraid when they hear them, for they realize that America and other lesser capitalistic nations are on the crossroads. Shall they join in the worldwide movement for freedom and democracy for all peoples; shall they retreat into the shell of their own boundaries; or shall they pursue their present course of suppression of these movements and support of the reactionary forces who pay capitalism lip service?

The latter course cannot be successful. To attempt to suppress a true movement for freedom is like trying to punch down a rubber ball. The harder you hit it, the higher it bounces.

At present, we read of widespread strikes in America. If all is as well with the capitalistic system as its proponents would have us believe, why this trouble? Obviously the wages of labor are not sufficient to meet growing costs of daily necessities. The cry of War! is being raised in that country, for a "war scare" has always been the quick and easy way of brushing aside the dissatisfactions and demands of the people in any age and in any country.

Evidently a capitalistic country, having developed to a certain degree, can hardly avoid the lure of imperialism. Witness the Marshall Plan. The United States' power is being used in Europe to derive markets for US products. It is also being used to build citadels against Russia. Under the guise of a noble and selfless plan to revive the industrial strength of small nations, America is assuming control of their economies and governments. Look at Italy and look at Greece—and above all, look at Japan!

FREDRICK Z. WOOD.

Shanghai,
May 19, 1948.

History Should Tell

To The Editor:

.....Almost three years have passed since the greatest and cruelest of all wars in human history was ended; but the stability and peace we need do not return to the world. It is especially unfortunate that a great civil war has been raging in our country. By this, undeniably the majority of people are poorer and poorer day after day. Now they are nearly too poor to live. The Chinese are famous for being patient under suffering; but today they are not patient. If the Government still continues not to respect the people's will and power, the Government shall be told by history what the people's will and power are.....

LEE CHANG SU.

Wukang, Hunan,
April 29, 1948.

Tea For Tribes

To The Editor:

Szechuen is well known as the rice bowl of China and many of its products are superior. Its borderland tea leaves have had historically a unique significance. For a long time the coarse brick tea grown in the borderlands, the Western Road and the Southern Road districts, has been not only a medium of exchange for other goods but a means of mediating bad feeling between the Han people and the Tribes people in Song-pan, Mao-chow and their neighborhood and Sikang and Tibet. In those high places, unsuitable for agriculture, the people have only their sheep and cattle. They eat only meat and cheese and depend upon the borderland tea as their vegetable. The tea, therefore, is a necessity.

Part of the tea-growing land was lost when Ya-an was added to the Sikang province. Then merchants in that province formed a Sikang-Tibet Tea-Leaves Company and achieved a monopoly. Szechuen planters turned to other products. India tea further replaced Szechuen tea in Tibet.

We believe the growing of tea to be the natural Chinese industry. Government help, both with money and with education as to improved methods, could restore the Szechuen tea industry and lessen the trouble between the Han people and the Tribes.

TSAO HSIN TEN.

Chengtu,
April 26, 1948.

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A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 109 Shanghai, Saturday, May 22, 1948 No. 12

Election Post-Mortem

THE result of the recent vice presidential election in China has occasioned a great deal of comment and speculation. Some political observers interpreted General Li Tsung-jen's hard-won victory over Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, as a major defeat for the Kuomintang political machine which has long been under the control of the right-wing bureaucrats. It is explained that General Li ran on a "reform" ticket, promising to use his influence to change the old order in this country while Dr. Sun had the solid backing of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang. Therefore, Sun's defeat at the hands of Li represented a heavy blow to the right wing which has been in control of the Kuomintang and of the Government for 20 years, they said.

Sun Fo took comfort in the theory that his defeat "was not a personal blow, but one struck at the party." He blamed his miserable failure on the large "protest" vote cast by delegates from Manchuria and North China, who were said to be highly dissatisfied with the way things have been going in their respective provinces. He further stressed that his defeat was "a protest against the Generalissimo's leadership on the part of the National Assembly delegates."

General Li's victory was generally hailed both at home and abroad as marking the Liberals' taking over the reins of government and the beginning of drastic internal reforms in China. Some optimistic observers have gone so far overboard as to predict that "a speedy settlement of the Communist rebellion is among the major developments expected in China during the next few months as a result of General Li's victory," that "bureaucracy which a long time past has been clogging political reforms will be eradicted" and that "with the full support of liberals and younger members of the Kuomintang, political corruption and government inefficiency will be wiped out." It is stressed that the right-wingers are on their way out in China's internal politics.

IN view of the way things have been going in this country for the past 20 years, however, we don't think it is correct to read too much political significance into the result of the vice presidential election. Much as we hope for the best, we are rather inclined to be reserved in our judgment.

There is no denying the fact that Sun Fo and his right-wing backers and followers sustained a humiliating political defeat at the National Assembly. As a matter of fact, Sun's political star has been on the wane during the past year. In the past Sun was generally regarded as a "liberal" with progressive ideas. During the Sino-Japanese War he often attacked the "reactionaries" and "bureaucrats" and expressed himself in favor of internal reform. He was looked upon as a symbol of liberalism and represented a rallying-point for those who were opposed to the existing state of affairs and who wanted to bring about a new order. Although his critics described him as a political opportunist and fence-rider, his supporters argued that anyhow he was looking to the liberal side of the fence.

But things are not going that way nowadays. Sun is a changed man. He has lost his "liberalism" and "idealism" and has become a peculiar type of realist. During the past year, he has done much of the official talking. At one time, he accused the United States of "bad faith" and threatened to flirt with the Kremlin if American aid wasn't forthcoming. At another time, he violently assailed Soviet imperialism and advocated a world crusade to fight Communism. His recent attempt to discredit foreign correspondents in China and his strong-arm Red-baiting tactics in stifling the voice of opposition at a recent meeting of the Legislative Yuan when the curfew law was being discussed did much to dispel the halo of "liberalism" which he had painstakingly tried to build up for years. Finally, when there was no more room for fencing, he threw in his political lot with the right wing, only to get licked at the vice presidential election.

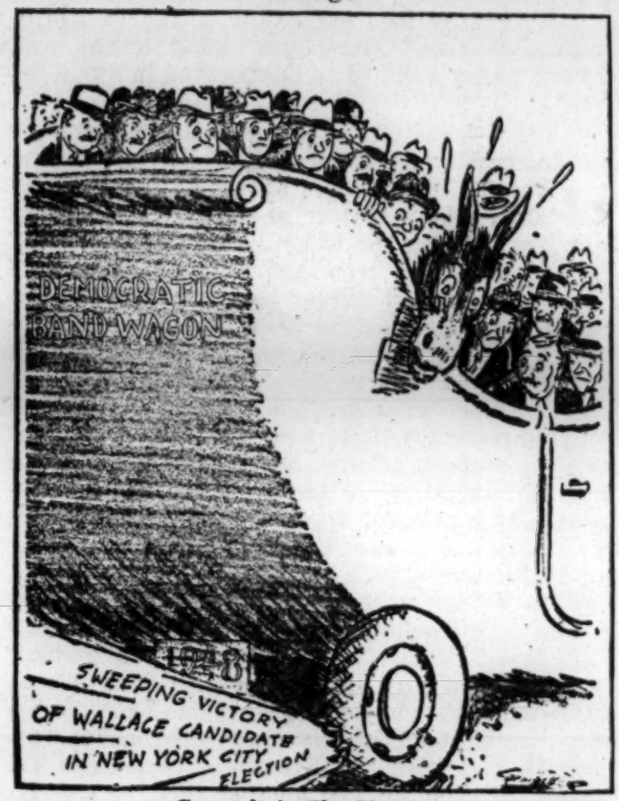
In spite of its control of the party machine, the right wing failed to put Sun in the saddle. Of course Sun's defeat is politically significant in that it demonstrated the weakness of the right-wing control and threw some light on the mounting discontent and opposition among the rank and file Kuomintang members. However, the right wing has been in power too long to be dismissed lightly. It would be childish to think that it has been beaten by the "liberals" and is on the way out. Latest developments indicate that the right wingers are recouping their forces for the second round of the fight, as evidenced by the results of the election of the president and the vice president of the Legislative Yuan.

* * *

ALTHOUGH General Li Tsung-jen promised to fight for internal reforms, it remains to be seen how much he will actually do to fulfil his promise. Besides, as the situation stands in this country, the vice presidency is only an honorable title without much real power. Therefore, the

TWO US CARTOONISTS LOOK AT WALLACE

Bang!



—Carmack, in The Christian Science Monitor

"Look, Ma, and on the First Shot, Too!"

—Kuekes, in The Cleveland Plain Dealer

question that matters in the final analysis is not so much what General Li promises to do as what he really can do.

Under existing circumstances, even the president of the Executive Yuan cannot be expected to do much. According to press reports, General Ho Ying-chin had declined the offer of premiership because he was not free to name his own men to carry out planned economic and rural reforms. The soldier-politician is said to be convinced that under present conditions he would be little more than a figurehead with his hands tied before he began. Therefore, it is only reasonable to assume that any influence General Li Tsung-jen may exercise, if he is faithful to his pledged word, will be moral.

During the past 20 years the Chinese people have heard too many similar promises of internal reform, some of which sounded more attractive and more convincing that the one made by General Li. But unfortunately many of these promises have turned out to be rubber checks.

This time, we are hopeful, but skeptical. And our skepticism, we think, is warranted by past experience.

Mayor Wu's Communists

MAYOR K. C. Wu, a man for whom we have great regard, announced last week end that six communists had been arrested and that plans for future communist uprisings, etc. had been obtained through confessions. According to Mayor Wu, the first arrested, Chang Liang-tsai, a woman physics and chemistry teacher, implicated the other five in her confession. The Mayor further said that some representatives from Chiao Tung University, from which five of the six arrested were graduated last year, called at his office and that they had been convinced by the official confessions that the arrested were indeed communists.

We will not take issue with Mayor Wu's statements since, as usual, he seems to have them backed up by facts, although he has not yet seen fit to release his evidence to the public, nor has he revealed just how the confessions were obtained. Since both of these points are of great importance presumably the Mayor or the courts will in due course provide the public with the necessary information.

Since this Government has committed itself to a policy of eradicating communism by arrests rather than by internal reform, such arrests obviously are in line with official policy. However, it seems to us that a great many abuses are currently being perpetrated because of this policy. The six suspects mentioned above are perhaps extremely fortunate that their cases have come to the notice of Shanghai's Mayor. Disappearances in Shanghai are frequent and presumably one may correctly suspect that a certain number of them are a result of the activities of the secret police or the myriad semi-legal and illegal organizations which prey upon the citizenry.

The communist witch hunt in Shanghai has become exceedingly "popular" these days and is fast developing into a first class racket. Police

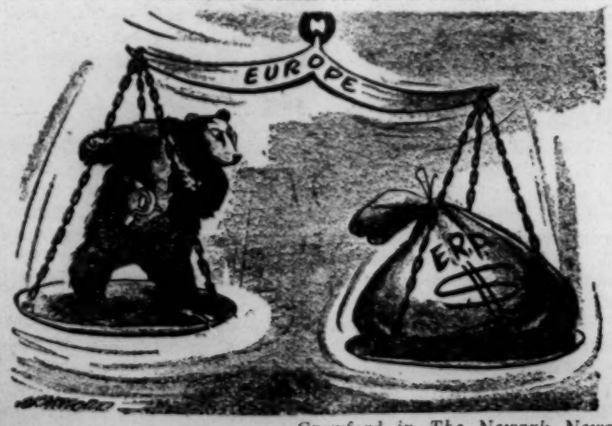
informers, professional extortionists, kidnap experts, and others are all carrying on their private hunts for red agents with the result that a great many people are being persecuted. The average victim has little recourse. If he or his family complain, the police will investigate and that may cause more expense and trouble than paying off the crooks.

We personally know of a simple country women who is being held in virtual serfdom by an ill-tempered employer who gives her almost no pay and refuses to allow her to return to her native village near Shanghai. Periodically she says she wants to leave his employment and each time is threatened with arrest by her employer who frankly says he has "connections" with the police and will turn her in as a communist. The simple, ignorant woman is being kept in near slavery, not to mention perpetual terror.

We know of a woman, a teacher in a school here, who fled to Hongkong a few days ago because she feared arrest by some unidentified men. This woman, the daughter of a prominent local family, became so frightened that she left town within a matter of hours. It all started with the appearance of two men, dressed in civilian clothes, at her school. They asked questions of the gateman and said they probably would arrest her because she was a communist. The news came as a great surprise to the girl and to her parents. Neither the girl nor her family could imagine what these self-styled communist hunters were talking about.

While the accusation was obviously false, the girl and her family had a midnight conference and decided on a course of prudence. She was spirited away the next morning. This case presents a most interesting example of the "state of nerves" into which many Shanghai residents have been plunged by legitimate and illegitimate communist hunting. No one knew whether or not the two men were police, secret police, party police, the personal minions of some important general or politician, thugs hired by a flunked student's family or just extortionists. As was usual they showed no identification. As we said, the family in question is prominent in the community. In fact, if he had wanted, the father probably could have called on Mayor Wu the next morning. However, it was felt that it was best to be discreet and since the family possessed ample means and connections, quick air passage to Hongkong was arranged.

THE NEW BALANCE OF POWER



Crawford in *The Newark News*

"PIN-PRICKS DUEL:" A BRITISH COMMENT

Illingsworth in *The Daily Mail* (London)

We would like to ask Mayor Wu (and the military officials with whom he shares authority) what he thinks of conditions in his city when a respectable family can be terrorized so easily? What does the Mayor think happens to families of little or no means under similar circumstances? And we can assure the Mayor that this is not an isolated case.

Recently a friend of ours, also a girl, was similarly terrorized into leaving for Hongkong. This girl worked in an office downtown. Her only "crime" was being the sister of a boy dismissed from a school a short time ago. Apparently the brother was not a communist since he was not arrested. Following a disturbance at the school in question, several students were arrested on charges of being communists. Several more students were dismissed without explanation. None of the dismissed students was arrested so apparently they did not qualify as communists even under this Government's all inclusive definition.

However, someone, either an official or a racketeer, felt that this girl was a fit subject for his designs, whatever they may have been. It is important to note that the brother was not molested. The decision to concentrate on his sister apparently was arrived at because it is common sense to realize that a woman is easier to scare than a man. A man began following her to and from work. He was not a very good "follower" since she was able to double back and at times follow him. One day she left her office and stopped at the doorway to bargain with a ricksha. As she walked away, she noticed her regular pursuer approach the ricksha so she turned about and walked back past in time to hear him ask the ricksha man where she had wanted to be taken. After a couple of weeks of this, she departed for Hongkong.

These stories we have related will not be new information to most of our readers since the town is full of similar tales. They are new in that the people involved are recent victims. We could fill pages with other similar stories which we have heard. However, we mention only these three because in each of the cases we personally know the principals involved and are personally certain that they are not communists.

However, we will not make any bets that they do not *become* communists. If we were

Chinese citizens and it happened to us, we would be much more inclined to listen to the entreaties of the reds because we would then feel that the Kuomintang had little to offer.

New Cars For Nanking

TWO new, bullet-proof automobiles are reported to have arrived in Shanghai from America for Generalissimo Chiang and General Li Tsung-jen, president and vice-president of China. The press story announcing the arrival of these special cars, the first of their kind to be imported into China, does not say what make they are or how much they cost. However, it may be presumed—on the basis of past shipments of "official" cars—that they are of reasonably expensive manufacture and probably exceeded the US$1,200 limit imposed by law on ordinary car imports.

We would certainly not wish to be sticklers for regulations and say that if a US$1,200 car is good enough for the average motorist it should be good enough for the president and vice-president. We well understand that it is quite justifiable to waive these regulations, since they were designed primarily to save foreign exchange, in order to make only two exceptions for the two chief personages in the country. Certainly, their rank and responsibilities entitle them to superior cars, superior homes, etc. Also, having the cars bullet-proofed seems sensible. There is always the possibility that some mentally deranged person might take a shot at one or the other.

We do think, however, that exceptions should stop with these two automobiles. There have been other exceptions in the past, but there should be no more. While it is perfectly understandable that a few key individuals in the Government should have de luxe automobiles, close check should be kept to see that the cars do not end up on the blackmarket or in the hands of minor officials or ordinary private citizens. A number of Cadallic automobiles were reportedly imported some time ago by the Government. Since these cars obviously cost more than the legal limit, there was quite a bit of gossip about their arrival. One joke which made the rounds locally had it that the Government agency importing the cars, when queried by the customs as to why it was bringing in automobiles valued at more than US$1,200, replied that they were for "training purposes." This, of course, led to gossip in the streets to the effect that the Government felt it necessary to have luxurious automobiles with soft cushions so that officials could practice looking like officials as they were driven about town.

Such things are plainly all nonsense and hardly worth repeating, except that they show how easy it is for the Government to appear in a bad light, especially in these days of stress. While the Government certainly should be able to defend itself on these motor car purchases, the public, especially since such a large part of it walks or rides in rickshas, is over-critical. Until peace and order are restored and the country's economy is back on an even keel, the Government must be over-cautious and guard against any seeming display of privilege which might produce an incorrect impression among the laopaihsing.

25 Years Ago In *The Weekly Review*

Concerted Support

May 19, 1923

The Cantonese made May 5 a public holiday in order to show their respect for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who has just regained full control of the Canton government by his success in arms against Peking and the Northern militarist, Wu Pei-fu, whose supporter here, Shen Hung-ying failed to effect a coup against Dr. Sun as Peking intended last April 15.....

Cantonese are supporting their government well in the present civil war. To prevent Shen Hung-ying from carrying out the Peking order to be the Tuli or director of military affairs in Kwangtung, the people are liberally contributing toward the expenses of the struggle. The districts are paying $400,000 taxes in advance while the General Chamber of Commerce and the Nine Charitable Associations are raising $1,000,000. Landlords are contributing one month's rent receipts, and the labor unions are making their members contribute from at least one dollar up.

* * *

General News

France and Germany express the opinion that Allied notes to Germany regarding reparations are desired while separate response is to be deplored.—Report from India notes a recrudescence of riots, spreading through certain districts.—Debate ensues in House of Commons regarding recent American liquor ruling allowing introduction of bill providing all passenger ships in British waters must carry a reasonable quantity of liquor.—Japan and Russia seem to agree except regarding fisheries question.—Olympic games open at Osaka.

10 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

$4.50 to US$1 !

May 21, 1938

While the Chinese dollar on foreign exchange marts cascaded steadily downward for a period of more than 10 days, few Shanghailanders took note of the situation. Shanghai's not too alert press overlooked what to this city is important news. When, on May 17, it took Ch.$4.50 to buy one US dollar, the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, in the first newspaper account to appear on the situation, noted that "Foreign exchange showed but a slight improvement this morning, and is likely to go down further unless the national government in Hankow rallies speedily to the assistance of the market....." Rumors that the Chinese dollar might go the way of the German Mark following the World War also were scoffed at by financial experts.

* * *

Most Important Asset

At the beginning of its third five-year plan, Soviet Russia is still a boom country..... The Ural industrial base, slung in a triangle between this city, Chelyabinsk and Magnitogorsk with a 1400-mile spur eastward to the Kuzbass coal fields, was conceived in war. It was Lenin's dream 20 years ago.... It is Stalin's achievement, the most important asset for which Russian people have paid in the last 10 years in hunger, misery and terror.

Out of range of any bombing plane yet built, it is an invulnerable industrial base. In less than 10 years, it has significantly changed the economic and military maps of Europe and Asia by making it essential, from now on, for an enemy to strike at the very heart of Siberia before Russia can be paralyzed.

PRESS FREEDOM AT GENEVA: EAST VS. WEST

Li Chung-fah

IT is doubtful that the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, which ended in Geneva recently, did much to advance a universally acceptable definition of what makes a free press, let alone how it should be promoted.

From newspaper accounts reaching Shanghai, the clearest impression to be drawn is that each delegation went to the conference with its mind made up and departed with its convictions strongly reinforced.

It would have been a difficult job at best to reconcile the two opposing viewpoints on press freedom. But it was quite clear that the conference could not rise far enough above political considerations to make even a mild start.

While the conference can point to the passage of three draft treaties designed to widen the free flow of news, all three of these conventions were opposed by the Eastern bloc of nations, who declared they would not be ratified by their governments. Although the purpose of the conference was to find means of promoting peace through a freer flow of information, it succeeded only in emphasizing the breach between East and West.

Even among the Western powers there was a lack of unanimity. The United States and Australia did not accept the British draft convention; Australia and New Zealand withheld approval of the American draft convention, and the United States expressed only qualified approval of the French draft convention, while Afghanistan joined the Soviet bloc in opposing it.

Since these conventions are to be passed along to the Economic and Social Council, which is to submit them to the UN General Assembly, and since they must be ratified by each country before they become effective, it is doubtful that a wholehearted agreement can be reached even among countries outside the Russian sphere.

Difference Of Emphasis

The divergent views the conference was supposed to bridge were summarized hopefully by Brigadier General Carlos Romulo of the Philippine Republic, president of the conference, as follows: "While the West insists on as wide a freedom as possible, Eastern European countries stress the responsibilities that go with freedom. While the West defends the right to criticize, Eastern European countries consider that criticism too often turns into slander. This does not seem to create a gulf. In a real sense, the difference is mainly a difference of emphasis."

This view was not shared by the United States, which admitted at the outset that the conference might not be able to "reach substantial agreement on any large part of its agenda." William Benton, head of the US delegation, went so far as to warn in his opening speech that "there are grave dangers implicit in attempting to reach unanimous agreement."

"It is far better," he said, "for us here to build slowly for the future on the bedrock of *principle maintained* than to build faster on the shifting sands of *principle compromised*."

The issue of press responsibility introduced by Russia, he added, was a "spurious one", and the inclusion in the conference agenda of the question of adopting measures "to combat the diffusion of false or distorted reports likely to injure friendly relations between states" was to be regretted since it would result in the conference's discussing "new restrictions" instead of "more freedom."

Finally, Benton declared that any effort made by the conference to reach a compromise would lead to a pattern similar to that in Czechoslovakia.

Russia's attitude was hardly more conciliatory, and while the Soviet Union made less attempt to impose its own system on the rest of the conference, confining itself instead to offering additions and amendments to Western proposals, there were a number of well-rounded Soviet attacks on the American press before the conference adjourned.

Few Expected Success

The probable fact is that few people expected the conference to succeed in its stated purpose. Why, then, was it held?

One reason may be that the mills of bureaucracy, particularly international bureaucracy, grind slowly. The holding of the conference was first proposed in the fall of 1946, when Russo-American relations were in considerably better shape than at present. Once set in motion, the machinery had to turn out its product or admit a defeat which no one wanted to formalize. Thus, a Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and the Press met in the spring of 1947 to draw up a provisional agenda, which was approved by ECOSOC and referred to the General Assembly last fall.

There, the deteriorating international situation was reflected when the Soviet Union asked for a revision of the agenda to include a resolution pledging the world press to "fight against fascism" and calling for the exposure of "warmongers" and press organs that seek to incite peoples "to war and aggression."

This was interpreted as an attack on the United States, particularly since the Soviet delegates cited names to prove the need for the amendment. American delegates volubly protested the attack and fought the proposal.

After a month of wrangling, the General Assembly finally approved a compromise French resolution asking member governments to combat the spread of false information and distorted news that would be likely to disturb friendly relations between nations, and adopted a provisional agenda for the conference.

Each nation then set about picking its delegation. Because of the importance of the conference as a sounding board for national policies, this was a delicate task. The United States delegation actually left the country without one of its members, Harry Martin, president of the American Newspaper Guild, who, *Time* magazine reported, was held up by the State Department because ten years ago he had made a small contribution to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, an organization militant in its support of minority rights. When the story leaked out to the press, *Time* stated, President Truman instructed the State Department to give him a passport.

Chinese Cautious

China also approached the conference cautiously. The Chinese delegation, according to one of Shanghai's leading papers, was instructed to propose to the conference that freedom of information be based on "journalistic ethics." China's reputation abroad, the paper pointed out, had suffered because of misleading information sent out by foreign correspondents.

When the conference convened on March 23, the first proposal put before it was an American convention aimed at freeing news from national restrictions and facilitating the movements of foreign correspondents. The *United Press* reported that Sevellon Brown, publisher of the Providence, Rhode Island, *Journal Bulletin*, who introduced the document, told newsmen that the convention was designed to end difficulties which correspondents encounter in countries such as Russia and elsewhere in Eastern Europe, but that there was nothing in it compelling the United States to admit Communist newspapermen as long as all Communists are forbidden entry. "They will be barred as Communists, not as journalists," he was quoted as saying.

In spite of the resolution's clause permitting governments to act "in a manner consistent with their respective laws and procedure," which allowed America to continue its ban on Communist correspondents and presumably allowed Russia to continue its present policies—thereby taking most of the teeth out of the proposal — it had unexpected repercussions.

A Polish delegate pointed out

that in the last two years 250 American correspondents had been admitted to Poland, on as little as two days' notice; but one Polish journalist had been waiting since January 27 for a US visa.

In the United States, a New York *Daily Worker* reporter, A. B. Magil, immediately cabled the US delegation to report that the State Department had refused to grant him a passport to visit Palestine. The delegation hurriedly cabled the State Department, and Magil was issued a passport to attend the Geneva conference. The Department said its previous refusal had been based on objections to him as an individual and not on his connection with a Communist newspaper. It was established Department policy to refuse passports to persons whose travel abroad would not be in the interest of the United States, and while an exception was made in this case, the Department still had grave reservations regarding Magil.

Opposition To Drafts

The American draft was passed by the conference over the opposition of the Soviets, who offered certain amendments which would have denied freedom of expression to all who advocated "fascist propaganda" or aggression, and would have changed the American clause condemning "all monopolies but particularly those of a government nature" to "narrowly commercial interests of private monopolies." These were defeated. The British also oppose the American wording of this clause, since it would have meant the banning of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and succeeded in obtaining its deletion.

The British draft convention, more detailed and far-reaching than the American proposal, was a 13-point treaty binding states to guarantee freedom of information. It would have each country grant correspondents of other countries freedom to seek information on a most-favored nation basis and would provide for interchange of correspondents and writers. These freedoms could be restricted in the interests of national safety or to prevent expressions likely to alter the government by violence.

The Russians attempted to amend the British proposal along much the same lines as the American draft, proposing that freedom be given only to those who use it properly. Their draft preamble was rejected.

The United States opposed the British draft on the grounds that it contained a list of ten specific categories in which governments could impose legal restrictions on freedom of the press, ranging from copyrights to the "systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between states." The US expressed the hope that the British convention eventually would be modified so that the US could accept it.

The third treaty passed by the conference was a French convention establishing international rights of reply for governments. The US, after succeeding in limiting this to news reports, thereby exempting opinions by columnists and editorial writers, gave it qualified approval. The French proposal was opposed by the Eastern nations, who said it would be ineffectual because there is no international authority to enforce such corrections. A Polish delegate declared that the Polish government had organs at its disposal through which it could disseminate corrections but asked how the US could obtain corrections if the offending newspaper chose to ignore it.

"This seems to be a maneuver to secure one-way traffic in corrections," he said.

War Mongering Hit

On only one major point did the conference attain unanimity. This was a resolution submitted by the United States and seven other Western countries condemning war mongering and distortion of news and urging action on national and international planes.

Other issues on which there was major or minor disagreement were these:

1. Establishment of a three-year, 12-member sub-commission to watch over the free flow of news. Proposed by the US and opposed by the Soviet delegation on the grounds that it would only become a theater for political maneuvers and represented an attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of sovereign states. France opposed it in initial stages because it conflicted with a French proposal to set up a world information council with some disciplinary powers. Passed 30-7 with two abstentions.

2. Inclusion in the projected UN Covenant on Human Rights of a provision allowing governments to prevent by law "systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples and states." Proposed by India and opposed by the United States on the grounds that it might lead to government interference with the press and provide an excuse for the expulsion of correspondents. This caused a good deal of comment in the American press, with the *New York Times* declaring it would turn over to governments authority "to sit in judgment on the correctness of news reports and to decide what constitutes friendly and unfriendly reporting." Passed over US opposition.

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THE MAJOR FACTORS IN THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM — UNITED STATES AID AND EUROPEAN SELF-HELP

The above chart, from the *New York Times*, shows in graphic form the major factors in the European Recovery Program (ERP). Figures in the central panel are the approximate balance-of-payment deficits of the Marshal Plan countries with the Western Hemisphere for the first year of ERP's operation. It is expected that United States allocations will be based on these deficits. Sources for the figures include the Paris report of the Committee for European Economic Cooperation; the CEEC Technical Reports; State Department commodity reports on the ERP and the ERP report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

3. Government aid for national news agencies. Opposed by the US and Russia. The US felt it might lead to a prejudiced news monopoly within a country. France, India and China said national news agencies might need assistance to enable them to gather and distribute internal news which international news agencies did not cover. Yugoslavia, more bluntly, said national news agencies needed help to compete within their own countries against the *UP*, *AP*, *INS* and *Reuters*. Related to this was a Chinese proposal, passed unanimously, to limit the extent to which foreign news agencies may distribute domestic news in the countries in which they operate.

4. Newsprint. A technical committee of the conference urged that ECOSOC attempt to increase world supplies of newsprint and arrange fairer distribution. A UNESCO representative suggested that the American press give 50,000,000 tons of newsprint to France, Holland and China. A US delegate said the US favored the project and would do what it could to help. Newspaper accounts did not report any final action on this matter, although another US delegate reported to the American Society of Newspaper Editors that it was one of the main problems of the conference.

Soviet Bloc Restive

On most of the key issues, the line-up was the same. Midway through the conference a news agency reported that Russia and the Slavic countries "were becoming increasingly restive and resentful" over the defeat of every motion they had made and complained about the readiness of the conference to follow the American lead. Accompanying the discussions were attacks and counterattacks hardly calculated to provide an atmosphere for agreement.

On the Eastern side, Czechoslovakia accused the United States of using "misinformation" as a deliberate instrument of a world imperialistic policy and said Czechoslovakia regarded "all protests, criticism, advice and orders from the outside" as "an intrusion into the domestic affairs of our state and a breach of the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

Soviet delegate Alexander Bogomolov said countries outside the Soviet sphere had only a "formal democracy" using press freedom as a phrase "to cover violations against the will of the majority of the people," and that capitalism in the newspaper world results in censorship by the financial trusts and "warmongers."

Soviet delegate Alexei Roschin said in Russia "censorship exists only for purposes which are clearly stated," but in the United States "censorship in the hands of press magnates is a very powerful weapon."

On the Western side, British delegate Hector McNeill said the West would "run risks rather than to restrict or impress with repression, whereas on the other side repression takes place recklessly rather than that a Soviet or a Slav government should run any risks of having its policy challenged."

Guild Opposes IOJ

American delegate Harry Martin read to the conference a Soviet statute outlining government control of the media of information, and to the press expressed open distrust of the International Organization of Journalists as long as its headquarters are in Prague. Speaking in his capacity as president of the American Newspaper Guild, Martin said the Guild would cease paying dues until the IOJ secretary general Jiri Hronek, a member of the Czech Communist party, resigned and the organization's headquarters were transferred elsewhere. During the course of the conference, Martin traveled to Weisbaden to urge German journalists to beware of Communist dialectics and to inform them that Soviet allegations concerning the American press were untrue.

British delegate John Watson charged Czechoslovakia with complete "muzzling" of the press, while William Benton of the American delegation accused *Tass* of "shockingly one-sided, malicious reporting" of the conference. He added that Russia "is in Geneva primarily to create propaganda that they hope will further undermine freedom of expression in the world."

Mutual Recrimination

Thus, on a note of something less than triumph, the conference ended, leaving the air filled with mutual recrimination. Any dispassionate examination of freedom of information, had it been tried, would have been impossible in the circumstances.

Such an examination might have come to the conclusion that nowhere does absolute freedom of the press exist. In the East, there is freedom within the confines of the Soviet system—freedom to report and criticize so long as it does not attack the basic premises of the system. In the West, there is also freedom so long as it does not attack the foundation and structure of capitalism.

There are differences of degree, it is true. The western tabus are not so formalized, and the penalties vary. But economic and social pressures against those who fail to conform are no less restraints on freedom than those imposed by government decree.

Any attempt to eradicate these public and private restraints must be based on elimination of the insecurity and fear that causes them. As long as conflict between East and West exists, the barriers will go up, not down.

THE NEW LOOK IN LONDON

By Tony Gibson

THE NEW LOOK has reached us at last. The sartorial contours which the Paris dressmakers have decided to impose upon the women of the world are beginning to take shape even in this stronghold of austerity. The shops are beginning to exhibit all those curious pads and pillows whose precise location remains an enigma to the mere male, but whose importance is clear enough to be past doubt and discussion, so far as the opposite sex are concerned. So here in England we are getting used to looking much more different from the way we really are.

Just recently we have begun to realize that deceptive appearances are not confined to dress and to coiffure. Our political assumptions are undergoing a change. A few months ago we laughed with qualification at what we considered to be a travesty of democracy—the Hollywood Communist witch-hunt. And now we have suddenly found ourselves bending our footsteps in the same direction. The coup-d'etat in Czechoslovakia hit us harder than we are used to being hit. These were not the ordinary additions to the morning's crisis headlines. Like the rest of the world we woke up to what "infiltration" can mean. This shock was very quickly followed up by Mr. Attlee's declaration in the House of Commons that measures would be taken to move away Communists and suspected Communists in the Civil Service from places where they could abuse the security regulations. To the outsider it may appear that we have done no more than confirm the Defence Regulations which still remain in force on matters of military and political security. This is not so. We have always maintained a careful and exact distinction between the exigencies and expediencies of war and the rights and liberties of peace. The new measure is in part a recognition that we are in a condition of war and that we therefore cannot afford the liberties of peace. For it is clear that our witch-hunt will affect men and women against whom no wrong act or even seditious counsel has been alleged, much less proved. It will touch only those who are already in positions of importance in the Civil Service and who had to pass all the normal security tests in order to qualify for them. Great efforts are being made with the support of all the parties in the House to ensure that these transfers from security work to non-security work within the Civil Service occasion the minimum of individual suffering. But it is clear enough that we have introduced the thin end of the wedge. For the first time in peacetime there is a tendency for one to be very slightly careful of what one says before strangers. To some these are intimations of the coming of the Police State. To others they are a salutary sign that we can undertake surgery upon ourselves and upon our liberties in time to save them and before they have been eaten through by the Communists as they have been elsewhere in Europe.

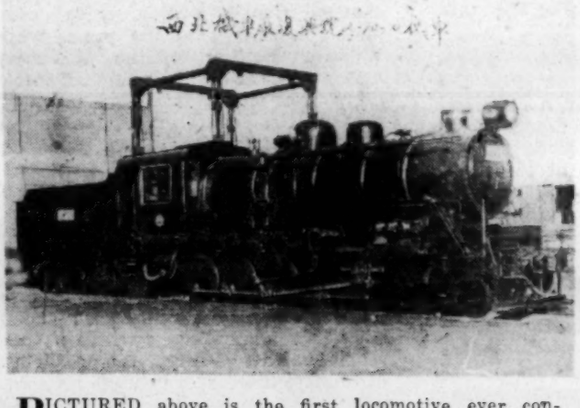
The one enheartening feature of all this is the unanimity with which people insist upon the "iron limits" to this kind of political discrimination. Very few except the lunatic fringe of the extreme Right are happy about this state of affairs. Far more public men and private voters are "watching the watchers" assembled in Parliament, who guard our liberties. But the watch will have to be maintained pretty closely. Already a question has been asked in the House about the suitability of John Grierson to head our Central Office of Information because of his well-known "Leftward tendencies." The Government spokesman dismissed the question with some emphasis; but it is evident that there are enough men about to use that kind of stick to beat their political opponent. We are not yet as familiar as America with the use of the term "fellow traveler" as a form of denunciation, but it is beginning to come in. The next few months will show how far we can contain within our political system these dangerous denials of the tradition of centuries.

Outside the polemics of the parties there is increasing evidence that we are in part feeling our way, and in part being thrust onwards by our difficulties towards a state of compromise that holds firm for the three main parties of Labor, Liberal and Conservative. The publication of the economic White Paper describing what we are up against in 1948 has added, if possible, to the lines of worry and the grey hairs of legislators and statesmen on both sides of the House. In compensation, the release of the official record of last year's increases in production and improvements in labor relations, "something done," has exerted an equally cheering effect, whatever the party coloring.

The result is that in recent by-elections at North Croydon and at Brigg, the candidates have been preaching much the same kind of economic recovery policy. The Conservative who won the North Croydon by-election attributed his success to the Conservative "Industrial Charter," a document which a few years ago would have been dismissed by the Right as an insidious piece of socialism and which is still looked at a little askance by what both sides now regard as the ludicrous fanaticism of the Right wing. The Croydon election was conducted with vigor by both sides but also with considerable urbanity.

One critic asserted that the elec-

China Built Locomotive



PICTURED above is the first locomotive ever constructed in China. Built by the Northwest Locomotive Factory, work was begun on the locomotive in the spring and finished in November of last year. The following is statistical data concerning the train: truck gauge: 1,435 mm; driving wheel diameter: 1,000 mm; total wheel base of locomotive: 6,900 mm; total wheel base of locomotive and tender: 13,590 mm; cylinder horsepower, 780; total weight (including water and coal): 74,500 kg; coal consumption: 840 kg; tractive load at 1.8 percent grade: 296 km, at 0.2 percent grade: 914 km.

The following materials were used in the locomotive's construction: boiler steel plate: 16,430 kg; iron plate: 5,900 kg; tender steel plate: 7,220 kg; journal and wheel steel: 7,570 kg; spring steel: 720 kg; pipes: 3,700 kg; angle iron and groove iron: 7,390 kg; casting and mild material: 26,840 kg; cast steel: 830 kg; copper: 110 kg; total quantity of materials: 76,710 kg.

The locomotive required 190 working days and 8,780 man (labor) days. The total cost of labor and materials amounted to CNC$4,879,000. The Northwest Locomotive Factory is reported to have set a production goal of 100 locomotives and 2,000 freight cars annually.

tion "stank of kid gloves." This is an aroma to which English party politics are not always used. We are none of us too happy to see rivals handing each other a steady stream of tastefully phrased verbal bouquets. We wonder at times whether all this party schism may not be rather exaggerated. But nowadays one is if anything happier to see that the "closing of the ranks" that is going on in all sorts of ways throughout the country is not just inspired by the widely felt fear of another, final, world war.

There is no doubt that we are undergoing a mental and psychological revolution as thorough and fundamental in many ways as the economic revolution through which we have been passing in the last few years. The machinery for the economic revolution was forged under the exigencies of total war. The centralization of our economic authority, the pooling of all our resources, these were assumptions of the war cabinet and they stayed to provide precedent for the Labor Government at its accession to power in 1945.

Labor's own political dogma, coupled with the loss of most of our overseas resources, have brought about the use of the centralized economic war machine to establish drastic changes both in our wage earning and in our unearned incomes. We accepted, not without some nostalgic retrospections, the new idea of "fair shares for all and no special cases." And now, we are in the middle of an equally drastic change-about in our political and national ideas.

The purging of the Communists is a graphic illustration of the way in which peoples' views have changed. The attitude towards Western Union is an equally arresting example of the way in which our old conceptions of national sovereignty are being revised. We have come almost overnight to accept the thesis that a great part of our own economic and political sovereignty must be merged *within a matter of months* with those of our immediate neighbors in Europe. Already the movement that began as a freak idea with a freak name, "The Crusade for World Government" has begun to rival even the radical idea of the federalist supporters of Western Union. It has set out to attract national and international support for a World Parliament to be held in 1950.

It is significant that this fantastic and apparently impractical scheme has already gained the adherence of several of our outstanding independent minds, including Sir John Boyd Orr, Lord Beveridge and about one sixth of the total membership of the House of Commons. Our ideas, our economics, our hopes for survival, all seem to be in the melting pot. New political compounds, new alignments, new collaborations,—these are the shapes of things to come. It is not only costume which has a New Look these days.

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HONAN: TODAY AND TOMORROW

HUANG SHIH-HWEI

Kaifeng, Honan—

HONAN, the cradle of Chinese civilization and the heart of China, has been a continual battlefield since ancient times. It has been the people of Honan who have suffered the longest and endured the most whenever there has been civil fighting in China, for Honan is a key position in any war of conquest. In modern times, Honan has become of even greater military importance since the two main railway arteries—Pinghan, linking Peiping in the north and Canton in the south, and the Lunghai, linking Lien Yun Harbor in the east to Tienshui in the west—run through the province.

Strategically, to conquer Honan is the first step in conquering China; nor do the Communists overlook Honan as a military springboard.

Last October, Chen Keng, the Communist general, crossed the Yellow River with his Taiyo Area Army and invaded western Honan, seizing the Funiu Mountains in order to have control over parts of Szechuan and Shensi. Liu Po-chen, the veteran Communist strategist, brought his field troops into south Honan, establishing himself in the Tapieh Mountains with the object of dominating Hupeh and Anhui. These moves ushered in a new phase of the war between the Communists and the Nationalists.

As in all civil wars, both sides show extreme confidence. Each boasts and shouts at the top of its lungs that God is on its side. One declares that the other is made up of nothing but remnants of bandits and that the last day of the bandits is at hand. The opposing side brays that the reactionaries, weakened by corruption and rot, will shortly be overcome and smashed.

Yet in spite of all the high-flown propaganda it is easy to see that hard facts are no respectors of either side; facts are far more convincing than propaganda can ever be. For this reason, I have spared no effort in collecting as many and as accurate details as possible. I shall set them down for my readers to weigh, and from them deduce which side is giving way and what may be expected in the future.

Officials Lost

IN the course of the Banditry Supression Campaign, from February 1, 1947, to March 18, 1948, Lee Chun-o, Commissioner of the 7th Administrative Area, was killed by the Communists.

In the period from February 1947 to March 1948, the following Nationalist officials in Honan were either killed or captured by the Communists: Lee Chun-o, Commissioner of the 11th Administrative Area; Haien Siao-liang, Commissioner of the eighth Administrative Area; and Liu Huan-tung, an old man of 70 who was Commissioner of the 10th Administrative Area. Twenty-two civil magistrates lost their lives during this period (see table 1); nine were wounded and five were imprisoned by the Communists (see table 2). During the eight long years of war with Japan, the killing of a magistrate was something unheard of. Whether or not the present war is more fierce, I leave my readers to judge.

Besides the above, Wen Chi-ling, Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Honan Provincial Conscription Area, was also captured; and 21 military officers of this province joined the list of casualties (see table 3).

While commissioners and magistrates and army officers were "kissing the ground" in their efforts to suppress the "remnant bandits," the Hsiang or Chen chiefs who are relatively "small potatoes" contributed their share of lives to the cause also. Eighteen of them have been killed (see table 4).

Half a dozen of those leaders of the hsien KMT Headquarters and of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps who did not fly to Shanghai or flee to Kaifeng before the arrival of the "bandits" lost their lives to the Communists. Of the police officers and secret service people who fought for the KMT, 34 met the same fate.

From the first day of last September until the fifth of January of this year—a period of 127 days—out of 111 hsien, 62 were lost to the Communists, an average rate of one hsien every two days! However, my statistics in this case may be far from accurate as it is the practice of the KMT to proclaim in its communiques the recapture of a hsien, but to fail to announce to the public when a hsien has been lost (see table 5).

It is true that the Nationalists have recovered a number of hsien as the Communists retreated, but it is equally true that this recovered territory may be more a liability than an asset since most of it is unproductive and cannot support its population alone. The really fertile land of Honan is still in the hands of the Communists.

KMT Area Reduced

On the 29th of December, the *Min Kuo Jih Pao* (Kaifeng KMT Headquarters organ) informed the public that 60 hsien had been approved as "Pacification Districts," that is, hsien which have been controlled by the Communists for over a year, either partially or wholly, or hsien of which more than 70 percent has been destroyed. Another eight hsien were about to be approved. On March 25th, the same paper announced that another 38 hsien were to join the Pacification District classification. If we add up these figures we find that there are only five hsien left from which the Honan Provincial Government can collect money and taxes in kind.

The most productive districts of Honan—the tobacco-growing hsien

Table 1: Casualties among the magistrates.

Name of magistrate	Name of hsien	Date of death
1. Sun Ching-hsuan	Luyi	Feb. 1, 1947
2. Lu Chuan-chih	Checheng	Mar. 8, 1947
3. Yen Cheng-en	Suihsien	Mar. 16, 1947
4. Hu Tsao	Ningling	Apr. 4, 1947
5. Chang Lung-wen	Neihuang	Apr. 10, 1947
6. Yu Chin-kiang	Wenhsien	Apr. 13, 1947
7. Wang Ping-chun	Chihsien	July 19, 1947
8. Chan Chien	Loning	Aug. 13, 1947
9. Chang Kai-tsun	Shanhsien	Sept. 18, 1947
10. Lee Chien-kang	Chingfu	Oct. 2, 1947
11. Yuan Han-san	Wenhsien	Oct. 13, 1947
12. Tung Kuo-yen	Sintsai	Oct. 15, 1947
13. Chang Hung-huei	Poai	Oct. 20, 1947
14. Wang Kai-chi	Minchih	Nov. (circ.), 1947
15. Kao Chin-ming	Junan	Dec. 24, 1947
16. Miao Wei-fan	Sunghsien	Sept. 19, 1947
17. Mai Chien-hsun	Yiyang	Jan. 29, 1948
18. Sung Lan-ting	Nanchao	
19. Jen Ts-kang	Poai	
20. Chang Chin Yin	Hsingyang	
21. Wang Tai-kung	Huahsien	
22. Wang Yu-chung	Siouwu	

of Hsiangcheng, Hsuchang, Yuhsien, Hiahsien. etc., as well as the silk-producing areas in the southwest, are in the hands of the Communists. And the 21 hsien having coal mines are available only to the Communists.

As for the railways, from Sincheng to Mingkong, a distance of 253 miles, the rails have been heavily damaged according to tables published by the Pinghan Railway Bureau. The following breakdown of damage and losses is from the same source: rails, about 60 miles; seven big bridges; 12 30-ft. bridges; 175 small bridges; 16 station buildings; 23 water trains; 51 passenger trains; 216 freight trains; 20 engines; 25,000 ties; 23 tons of repair materials. The Lunghai Railway has been under attack for a much longer period and has suffered damage estimated to be ten times greater than that suffered by the Pinghan Railway. The Nationalists are doing what they can to repair the damage, but they lack necessary materials and cannot adequately protect repaired sections from fresh assaults by the Communists.

Shops To Close

In the field of commerce, everyone knows that commercial prosperity follows closely after communications, as a shadow follows its real object. And communications are adequate only in time of peace. It is no wonder, then, that native goods cannot be exported nowadays, just as goods cannot be imported into Honan. Even more important is the fact that the people are too poor to buy any but the most essential things, and it is no wonder that the big shops in the busy streets of Kaifeng cannot make both ends meet. In the period from January 1st to the end of February, 345 shops were authorized to close down by the local Chamber of Commerce, and a hundred more shops are about to follow suit, the *China Times* of March 5th reported.

War, the God of Destruction, does not overlook education. The hsien schools which are without stools, desks, beds and even books are too numerous to be surprising. According to a spokesman for the Honan Provincial Bureau of Education, 200 middle schools were either closed down or dissolved. Some schools moved to Chengchow, but there they are no better than homeless refugees. Thousands of students in this province have no place to study, the Subscription Committee for Students has stated. They lack not only intellectual food, but actual, physical food as well. They are in danger of becoming wandering desperadoes if circumstances do not let up soon.

Mr. Wang Kung-tu, Commissioner of the above-mentioned Bureau, publicly and kindly encourages the students to enlist in the army if they cannot continue their studies. According to him, the reasons why they should do this are that in the army they will have enough to eat and also they will be serving their country. "You will be killing two birds with one stone," Commissioner Wang cheerfully declares. Personally, I think he has three birds in mind. The one he doesn't mention is the fact that with all the unoccupied students in the army, there will be none to swarm into the Bureau to trouble his Honor by demanding more subsidies and relief from the desperate situation. As for the private schools in Kaifeng,

Table 2: Showing the wounded and captured magistrates.

Name of the magistrate	Name of Hsien	Wounded	Captured
1. Chang Shou-Kuen	Tangyin	"	
2. Yu Feng-ching	Tungsu	"	
3. Hsien Pei	Wuchih	"	
4. Chang Yen-ling	Hwayang	"	
5. Huang Wan-shun	Checheng	"	
6. Chang Han-ying	Mengtsin	"	
7. Yao An-chin	Lingpao	"	
8. Kuo Hsin-po	Lushih	"	
1. Wan Siang-chun	Ningling		"
2. Wang Chang-shun	Luyi		"
3. Tuan Ju-lin	Lanfeng		"
4. *Wan Hsieh-sheng	Chenliu		"
5. Kuo Sin-fang	Loyang		"

*Magistrate Wan has been captured three times by the Communists.

Table 3: Showing the casualties of the officers, provincial and local

1. Hsu Peng-lin, lieutenant general of Honan Provincial Safety Preservation Regiment.
2. Wu Shu-fang, colonel, commander of the 1st Regiment of Honan Provincial Safety Preservation Regiment.
3. Chao Pen-lin, colonel, commander of the 2nd Regiment of Honan Provincial Safety Preservation Regiment.
4. Chang Tao-sheng, chief of People's Self-defense Troops.
5. Cheng Kuo-hsuan, lieutenant colonel, vice-chief of People's Self-defense Troops.
6. Wang Tsai-tu, chief of People's Self-defense Troops.
7. Lee Chun, vice-chief of People's Self-defense Troops.
8. Ho Huai-wu, officer of People's Self-defense Troops.
9. Chao Chen-yu, vice-chief of People's Self-defense Troops of Weichuan hsien.
10. Hsia Kung-shun, vice-chief of People's Self-defense Troops of Sihsien.
11. Yang Yun-siang, vice-chief of People's Self-defense Troops Tsiyuan hsien.
12. Wang Chuan-tsing, vice-chief of People's Self-defense Troops of Hweihsien.
13. Chin Ching-chih, vice-chief of People's Self-defense Troops of Hweihsien.
14. Huang Kuo-jui, vice-chief of People's Self-defense Troops of Ching-fuhsien.
15. Lee Suan-teh, director of the United Defense of Shangshui, Ningling, Luti and Checheng.
16. Yu Tse-chi, director of the Union Defense of Hwaiyang and Taikang.
17. Sun Sun-fu, vice-chief of the 2nd Branch of the Collective Training Corps of the 11th Administrative Area.
18. Pi Nan-siang, staff of the United Defense Headquarters of Lushih & Loning.
19. Chao Lien-chih, director of the Bandit-suppression of the 11th Administrative Area.
20. Chang Kuan-kiang, vice-chief of People's Self-defense Troops of Hsiangcheng.
21. Han Chun, chief of People's Self-defense Troops of Sintsai.

Table 4: Showing the casualties of the Village and Townlet Chiefs.

Names of the Chiefs	Names of Hsiang or Chen	Names of Hsien
1. Yuan Chung-yuan	Hansin	Shangshiu
2. Hu Hwa-yin	Huangchung	"
3. Chen Siao-wen	Luchuan	Anyang
4. Yung Chih-ping	Tsingsheng	"
5. Kuo Teh-yu	Sinan	Hwahsien
6. Yang Chieh-chen	Tsunghwa	Tsinyang
7. Lu An-ping	Wanghsing	"
8. Lee Fu-lin	Lungchien	"
9. Lee Chen-kiang		Tsiyuan
10. Liu Chieh-ting	Machiao	Yungcheng
11. Tsao Siang-shan	Tsingho	Huochia
12. Lee Wen-hwei		"
13. Liu Yung-an	Tiensin	Taikang
14. Liang Tsun	Sungtien	Chengyang
15. Keng Shou-lin	Huangfan	Tungsu
16. Liu Kuo-chen	Tiko	"
17. Lee Po	Chengsiang	Lanfeng
18. Yang Shu-ming	Jenho	Minchuan

one-third of them cannot continue since so many of their students are unable to pay the tuition fees.

Militarily, the Nationalist and local defense forces have lost about 50,000 soldiers in this area during the past year. Five out of six Provincial Safety Preservation Regiments were either captured or smashed. The local militias of Tenghsien, Neisiang and Chenping, the three Spartan hsien, boisterously took up their arms to the tune of the country's applause, but mutely laid down their lives. Eight thousand people (civil officials, citizens, local militia, bureaucratic gentlemen) were either captured or killed. Is this not a big local investment to make in the business of suppressing the bandits?

KMT Morale Poor

The following three cases will, I think, show clearly in which direction the wind blows. At Jufenchiao, they say, a fully equipped Nationalist division surrendered to 30 Communist fighters. At Minchuanhsien, three Communist soldiers successfully defied a whole brigade. This sounds quite incredible, but eyewitnesses swear it is true. On the 17th of last month, when Communist General Chen Yi moved northeast from Kaifeng, an artillery regiment stationed on the campus of the National Honan University shrank back into the city so swiftly that the University students could not follow it at all.

Now all these examples are probably exaggerated, but the simple fact that people talk this way about Nationalist troops shows that there is a great lack of fighting spirit among them. The reason, I dare say, is this: The Communists fight not only physically, but spiritually as well, because they are backed up by a principle or a cause which they take for granted and believe in. The Nationalists, on the other hand, fight for physical reasons alone. Whether Dr. Sun's Three Principles of the People do not inspire the KMT forces, or the latter do not accept the former, I do not know. I am, after all, merely an ignorant non-party person.

The Communist soldiers are penetrating into the remote countryside. They are organizing societies among the farmers, setting up local administrations, implementing their land policy, spreading their influence politically and militarily. The common people are taught that they should no longer remain "slaves" and be "exploited," but that they should be their own masters. Such an idea is heretic, but it carries more weight with the mass of back-country people than does the idea of American aid.

On the 29th of last January, the *Min Kuo Jih Pao* announced that famine and disaster afflicted over 60 hsien, and that 7 million refugees were in want of food. The Honan Bureau of Social Affairs openly reports that 150,000 laborers are unemployed. It is an impossible situation. "Empires have collapsed and the most powerful regimes have broken down when the people became too hungry" (Lin Yutang).

One word more: In the middle of last month, one catty of flour cost CNC$8,000; today a catty of flour costs CNC$50,000. That two dozen cases of robbery have occurred, one after another, in this area recently is not to be wondered at.

Such is the condition of Honan today. What tomorrow will bring, I can only leave to you to imagine. Critical as the present situation is, a higher KMT officer only smiles. He pronounces that 15 divisions are gathering to encircle the Tapieh Mountains in order to annihilate the "Bandit General" Liu Po-cheng and his troops. "It seems slow," he says, "but the bandits will surely be liquidated in time."

Let us wait and see!

To bring this to a close, I shall quote the advice a British friend of mine gives to those who would destroy Communism; "You cannot destroy Communism by shooting the man who believes in it, nor can you destroy it by killing all his leaders. But you can absolutely defeat Communism, even without a sword, by giving the people something better than the Communists can offer."

Table 5: Showing the hsien lost from Sept. 1, 1947—Jan. 5, 1948.

1. Loning	17. Sintsai	33. Sincheng	48. Checheng
2. Iyang	18. Yenshih*	34. Lanfeng**	49. Shangtsai
3. Minchih	19. Kiahsien*	35. Minchuan	50. Tengfeng
4. Sunghsien	20. Yehsien*	36. Chungmu	51. Paofeng
5. Hwaiyang**	21. Shangshui	37. Wuyang	52. Siayi
6. Lushih	22. Lushan	38. Junan	53. Shenchiu
7. Linpao	23. Linju	29. Kaocheng*	54. Taokang**
8. Tungsu**	24. Fengcheng	40. Tenghsien	55. Tungpeh
9. Shanhsien	25. Nanchao	41. Yuhsien	56. Linying
10. Ichuan	26. Yucheng	42. Fengchiu	57. Sihsien
11. Kwangshan	27. Chenping	43. Kihien***	58. Chingfu
12. Suihsien	28. Peiyang	44. Kushih	59. Fuko**
13. Weishih**	29. Tangho	45. Chenliu*	60. Siping
14. Yenling	30. Neisiang	46. Changko*	61. Suiping
15. Sinan	31. Hsiangcheng*	47. Mengtsing	62. Sihwa
16. Weichuan	32. Hsuchang*		

*taken and lost respectively more than two times.
**taken and lost respectively more than five times.
***taken and lost respectively more than 10 times.

SUGAR, KEY TO TAIWAN'S ECONOMY

PAI MEI-FAN

AS Taiwan's most vital export, sugar is the key to the island's economy. But the lure of the high prices which rice is bringing on the mainland is undermining the sugar industry and reviving an old rivalry between the two products.

While the price of rice in Shanghai and Nanking has been soaring to CNC$3,000,000 and more per picul, across the Taiwan Strait our "Treasure Island" has been lashed by typhoons, and the reinforced concrete of its breakwater has been put to severe test. Quotations for currency are rising gradually every day at the Bank of Taiwan, while food prices are heading straight for the sky!

This situation is, of course, very depressing to wage earners who are alternately elated by the increased value in terms of CNC of their own dollars and depressed by the high cost of living and threat of general inflation. Those who are paid according to standards set by the Central Government suffer especially, while those who are paid by the local government are not much better off.

RICE, RICE, RICE, everywhere the price of rice is rising—so the Food Bureau of the provincial government begins dumping. A great mass of people in Taipeh change the pattern of their workday to spend most of it standing in front of the government distribution office with a big bag in one hand and certificate and paper notes clutched in the other, waiting for their share of the "cheap" rice which sells for about one half the black market price (50 vs. 100 yen). In the good old days, a group like this might have been mistaken for contributors to the Salvation Army, lined up to deliver their year's end donation to the fund. The fact that Taiwanese are now lining up to receive their ration of rice in a land that used to be known as "the rice godown of the East" is a sad and cynical commentary on the economic confusion of today.

The actual amount of government rice distributed per person is barely enough for one meal a day, and its official price is fifty times higher than was the price of rice at the time of Japan's surrender. The innocent and docile islander begins to wonder. Was it possible that in the fairly recent past his rich island produced three times as much rice yearly as he and his fellow islanders could consume themselves? Was it true that even after thousands of tons of the best rice had been shipped to Japan proper as tribute, there was still plenty left to go round for the island's own people? If it was true, then where has all the rice gone? The farmers have no more rice; the landlords have paid out most of their rice in taxes to the Government; yet the storage houses of the Provincial Food Bureau are getting emptier and emptier. The surface of Taiwan may be calm, but underneath it we hear mutterings of "rice, rice, where has all the rice gone?" Nobody knows.

It would seem that a rise in rice prices would enrich the landlords primarily and the farmers secondarily, while the wage earners and salaried clerks become slowly impoverished. This, however, is not so. Because of the increase in the price of chemical fertilizers and bean cake (the price of bean cake, in fact, has risen above that of rice itself) the farmers have not profited from their sale of rice. They find it harder to make their living while the general inflation is stimulated.

Not only is the livelihood of the people affected, but also the old rivalry between rice and sugar has been revived. The farmer prefers to plant rice, attracted by the good price and quick turnover. As a result of the small quantity of sugarcane produced, the modern refineries and the great network of railways of the sugar industry are operating at only a frac-

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tion of capacity. The Japanese brought the industry to its most highly developed point, producing 1,418,730,586 kilograms of sugar in 1938. Toward the end of the war refineries were damaged by bombing; but in spite of progress in the rehabilitation of the industry the sugar production in 1947 was only 297,-184,347 kilograms.

Javanese or Cuban sugar may be expected to compete with Taiwan sugar on the world market. With the removal of the tariff protection, even Tokyo may not welcome it. If it is not eventually to be excluded from the world market, the Taiwan sugar industry must achieve improved management, coordination with other industries, solution of technical difficulties and development of new and suitable species of sugarcane

This year, according to the Taiwan Sugar Company, the production goal is 500,000 tons. What can be acnieved remains to be seen. While the farmers are ignoring sugarcane for rice, the Taiwan Sugar Company appears to be absorbed in the construction of a new office building and the resort project near the Tamsui River. The refineries may be idle when the opening of the new office and residences is celebrated at the end of the year; but the company appears unconcerned.

There are other problems faced by the sugar industry that must be considered. Inefficiency in the railway transportation that carries coal from the north to the refineries in the south necessitates the burning of bagasse as a supplemental fuel. This creates a shortage of raw materials for the paper mills, resulting in the indiscriminate cutting down of trees in the central ranges. Floods may result, washing away vast sections of the sugar plantation area, increasing the shortage of sugarcane and destroying rice fields. Finally, the under-production of sugar means under-production of molasses and, therefore, the under-production of industrial alcohol. The existing shortage of supplemental fuels for vehicles is rendered more acute.

For Formosan economy is seriously dislocated. This condition is aggravated by the political discontent which agitates for separation from the continent. Unless the sugar industry, key to the economy, can be rehabilitated and readjusted, the future of Formosa itself is difficult to read.

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The Week's Business

WITH The Central Bank increasing its official foreign exchange cover rates, while at the same time tightening the money market, business during the week under review (ending May 19) was irregular from all aspects of trade and finance.

The Central Bank had failed to hike its official rates since April 6. When on May 17 the new dollar rate was announced ($474,000), it still remained far below black "realistic" rates. The 46.5 percent hike offered some businessmen export chances but still kept the door closed for the majority of exporters, it was explained in local press comments.

Commodity prices followed the upward trend only slowly as The Central Bank tightened the money market by curtailing credits and by all the other well-known means intended to render money transactions difficult. The open market interest rate which had been 26 percent per month at the beginning of the week under review, was 36 percent on May 19.

Rubber Checks

Simultaneously, number and face value of rubber checks increased drastically. According to an announcement made by the Shanghai Clearing House the face value of dishonored checks over the weekend (May 15) reached $3,000,000,000,000. A semi-official report stated that "inspectors have been sent to probe cases of dishonored checks at various banking concerns and firms." Following that announcement, a spokesman of the Shanghai Finance Control Bureau stated that cases of dishonored checks because of insufficient deposits will be referred to the courts for action.

Due to the tight money market, stock exchanges were particularly erratic during the week under review but on the whole most local shares, Chinese as well as foreign, showed only small losses, if any. An official announcement to the effect that shares the face value of which is expressed in terms of foreign currency must not be exported, failed to impress the market. When foreign shares lost, they did so in concert with the general market trend.

Commodity markets, too, were erratic. The upward trend, of course, continued. Although the rice price was said to have been fixed, white rice was sold for $5,600,000 per picul on May 18, compared with five million at the beginning of the week under review. Textile prices, too, gained drastically; Japanese rayon, for instance, imported by The Central Trust gained $17,000,000 during a few hours on May 18.

Circular No. 131

Simultaneously, the dispute continued on the Import Board's ill-famed Circular No. 131 re payment of foreign exchange granted to importers. In spite of many protests, however, the Board adhered to the ruling which, in the eyes of businessmen, will ruin private commercial business and force prices of imported goods skyhigh.

Referring to this state of affairs, Mr. O. K. Y. Sun, Chairman of Council for the Promotion of International Trade, a private international business organization, made the following statement:

"Various new rulings have been promulgated by the authorities, who, although no doubt acting in good faith, have failed to take into cognizance the realities of the situation, and have, in my oppinion, acted rather blindly.

'The adoption of the recent rulings strikes us as having been actuated by theoretical knowledge rather than by practical knowledge, and the trading community as a whole seems to have been completely ignored by the authorities when they compiled these restrictions and controls.

May Lead To Confusion

"Laws and rules are only good when they result in benefit to the country. But when they are issued simple because someone thinks they will be beneficial, then such laws and rules may lead to confusion.

"We businessmen and the members of this council are more than willing to aid the government in its arduous task, but the government should for their part listen to our voice—the voice of experience and realism."

While the tight money situation forced some importers and dealers to sell imported goods, others tried to avoid sales. They made it clear that due to the Import Board's newest ruling no calculation is possible and that by no means can they foresee future quantities they will be able to obtain for the amounts obtained by present sales.

Quotations

Stock	May 12 CNC$	May 19 CNC$
Wing On Textile	3,270	2,875
Mayar Silk	4,700	3,920
Commercial Press	940	800
Wing On Co.	780	680
Ewo Cotton	5,530,000	5,000,000
Bond C	282,000	239,000

Commodity	May 12 CNC$	May 19 CNC$
White Rice, first	5,500,000	5,700,000
Wheat Flour	2,300,000	1,850,000
Peanut Oil	—	—
Raw Silk "C"	550,000,000	530,000,000
Jap. Rayon	450,000,000	400,000,000
Cot. Yn. (42)	331,000,000	292,000,000
Cot. Yn. (20)	207,000,000	200,000,000
Caustic Soda	130,000,000	150,000,000
Koo Pan Soap	7,080,000	7,000,000

US Magazine Roundup

Foreign Affairs

IN the April 1948 issue of the quarterly review, *Foreign Affairs*, which is published by the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., Chang Hsin-hai gives the Chinese view in his article entitled "The Treaty With Japan."

In explaining China's disagreement with Secretary of State Marshall's suggestion for a meeting of the 11-nation Far Eastern Commission empowered to enforce decisions by a two-thirds majority (China and the Soviet Union wanted unanimity of the Big Four powers, with each retaining the power of veto), Mr. Chang said: "The Chinese position is being taken independently of Russia, and is not a tactical move. It is dictated by a deep conviction that China's national security will be threatened by any arrangement which leaves her without the protection of the veto, since with the present alignment of the Powers she would certainly be outvoted on all major issues. The country is united in this stand. For three long generations, China's public enemy Number One has been Japan. The war cost China $50 billion and the lives of 15,000,000 people; an additional 60,000,000 were left homeless. She will never consider the Japanese problem solved unless her fears are allayed and some of her basic desires met.

"Let us see then how China is likely to stand on some of the concrete issues which will be brought up for discussion before the peace conference. The legal basis for the present occupation of Japan and the negotiation of the Japanese treaty is found in certain articles (6 to 11) of the Potsdam proclamation of July 26, 1945 . . . Taken together, these articles lay down the principles for the demilitarization and disarmament of Japan (both physical and psychological), post-treaty control, limits on Japanese territorial sovereignty, the determination of Japan's economic and industrial level, and reparations."

Stating that he will try to present what he believes to be "the popular Chinese view on these subjects," Mr. Chang discusses each in order. Of *Demilitarization and Disarmament*, he says in part: "No one in China believes that democracy in Japan is possible unless the emperor system is eliminated, or at least changed much more radically than it has been to date . . . It is true that the divinity of the emperor is officially denied in an imperial rescript of January 1, 1946, but the rescript cleverly affirms the continuity of the present reign with that of Emperor Meiji . . . The Chinese will ask that the emperor be treated the way Wilhelm II was after the First World War, and will maintain that the new constitution is merely a rehashing of the old one and is related to it in spirit. Soviet Russia will probably stand with the Chinese."

In dealing with *Post-treaty Control*, the author states: "The Chinese doubt that the provisions of the Potsdam declaration are being enforced with sufficient thoroughness, noting in particular that the war criminals have not been prosecuted as expeditiously as those in Germany, nor punished as severely . . . Moreover, the MacArthur administration is too generous in its treatment of the commercial interests which collaborated closely with the militarists before and during the war. The Zaibatsu . . . has been technically disbanded, but not dissolved as thoroughly as were the big German combinations. Not one Japanese industrialist was included among the war criminals of the first order . . . Modern Japanese education was, of course, a handmaiden of militarism, and unless the poison is taken out of the educational system, democracy is impossible.

As for the third point, the *Limits of Japan's New Territorial Sovereignty*, Mr. Chang has very little quarrel on behalf of Chinese opinion with the manner in which the terms of the Potsdam proclamation have been carried out. On the following point, however, *The Economic and Industrial Level*, the author voices strong and typical Chinese dissension. Declaring that in China 80 percent of the earnings of the people are spent on food, as compared with around 70 percent spent by the average Tokyo family, he states: "In other words, the standard of living in Japan, even at the present hour of defeat, is higher than in China." This, the Chinese feel, is hardly fair, nor do they agree with the proposed idea of taking a specific recent year as the criterion of the proper Japanese living standard. "(This) would be to abandon the principle that the level of her economy should not exceed that of the other Asiatic countries, and would open the door to remilitarization." The author claims that the Far Eastern Commission has been allowing Japan far more industrial margin than she needs to "permit the peacetime requirements of the population to be met;" for instance, more than double the amount of sulphuric acid and 810,000 tons of steel ingots over the average produced in the years 1930-34.

In the matter of shipping there is also "a wide disagreement between the Chinese and the United States . . . A dispatch dated Oct. 23 pointed out specifically that the US desires to maintain Japanese shipping at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons, whereas China vigorously insists that half that amount is more than adequate."

The final point dealt with by Mr. Chang is *Reparations*. He lists the reparations claims submitted to the Far Eastern Commission by the various nations.

"China asks 40 percent, a ratio that does not seem excessive considering China's sacrifices and the damage she has suffered. The US asks 28 percent, Australia 28 percent, the United Kingdom 25 percent, the Philippines 15 percent," and so on. "Since these ratios come to 188 percent of the total sum to be agreed on, it is obvious that some adjustments are going to be made . . . I should say, however, that in the Chinese view neither the reconstruction work which Japan undertook in occupied territories for the purpose of strengthening her control there nor any loans which she advanced to foreign countries for aggressive purposes should be considered 'Japanese assets' abroad."

Mr. Chang concludes: "The problems which I have briefly discussed are serious and difficult, but they are capable of solution in the spirit of the Potsdam proclamation and within the framework of the United Nations Charter.

* * *

Newsweek

THE "New US Occupation Policy Toward Japan" is the title of a short article in the March 22 issue of *Newsweek* magazine. "You may expect a fundamental change before long in US policy toward Japan," the article begins. "The basic orders under which General MacArthur has directed the occupation were drafted more than two years ago. The changing world picture, including Russian expansionism and the deteriorating situation in China and Korea, already has outdated them. As one official puts it: 'The problem then was how to hold Japan down. Now the problem is how to hold it up.' "An almost complete turnabout will be made in economic policy. Emphasis on holding down and breaking up Japanese industry will be replaced by efforts to rebuild it to something like its prewar level . . . And beyond this, there is widespread speculation about the necessity for retaining the Japanese military potential and even permitting Japan to possess armed forces.

A corollary to the new approach will be the replacement of General MacArthur by civilian control, particularly in view of the fact that many of the most restrictive measures against Japanese industry have been enthusiastically administered by his staff . . . The steady disintegration of China also has changed the whole concept of Far East policy within the State Department, although some lower-echelon officials still cling to the old idea of a weak Japan . . . One high official put the State Department's present attitude this way: 'In view of Russia's aggression elsewhere, it is now realized that Japan, too must have the means to defend itself.' "

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Military To Get Broad Powers; New Jewish State Founded

AFTER much behind-the-scenes bargaining, Sun Fo and Chen Li-fu were elected president and vice-president of the Legislative Yuan respectively, although the former had surrendered his seat in the Legislative Yuan when he ran for the vice-presidency of the Chinese Republic.

Minister of Organization Chen Li-fu did not get elected without encountering stiff opposition from a prominent group of his comrades, who backed up the outspoken Fu Ssu-nien as an independent candidate. Both Sun and Chen were nominated by the Central Standing Committee of the Kuomintang and were therefore sure of the blessings and full support of the leaders of the Kuomintang.

But a group of "progressive elements" in the Kuomintang and former members of the People's Political Council regarded Chen as persona non grata. Chen, they charged, was "reactionary, conservative and used to dictating and controlling others." Mr. Huang Yu-jen, leader of the Anti-Chen group stressed it is absolutely necessary to "eradicate the old system which has been dominated by the CC Clique" and to form a "new democratic force in China." He further pointed out that past efforts for reform often proved abortive through obstructionist tactics by the "reactionary clique in the Kuomintang" and that to make such efforts successful "party manipulations must be eradicated once and for all."

In spite of strong opposition, Chen was elected by a wide margin, polling 107 more votes than Fu Ssu-nien. On the eve of the election, Chen told many legislators that he was running because of orders from the Kuomintang. He stressed it was not his own personal desire and that attacks against him were "not based on facts." He also repeated his frequent denials of the existence of a "CC Clique" within the Kuomintang as charged by his opponents.

Chen further said that in the 20 years of his service to the Kuomintang his main concern had been to promote the interests of the party and of the nation without counting personal loss or gain. "Although I may have been guilty of negligence and committed mistakes," he declared, "I feel no shame whatever as I stand beside the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and before all of you as my comrades in the party."

According to press reports, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek adopted a hands-off attitude toward the election of the president and the vice-president of the Legislative Yuan. It was disclosed that before his departure for Wusih, the Generalissimo had told Kuomintang leaders that votes should be cast by party members in the Legislative Yuan on the basis of free choice.

Since the new Legislative Yuan is more powerful than the old one, the president and vice president of the Yuan will have a big say in the conduct of state affairs. According to some political observers, Sun Fo's failure to be elected vice-president of the Chinese Republic was really a "blessing in disguise."

* * *

Military Strengthened

CONTRARY to previous rumors, recent developments in China's internal political scene seem to indicate that there is no prospect of any radical change in the personnel of the new government to be formed in Nanking. Very few new faces are expected to be seen in the "reorganized" government. Well-informed circles predict that there may be some change of posts but in the main it will be the same old team.

As a result of the sharp turn in the military situation throughout the country, there has been a tendency for some time to strengthen the hand of the military. The Executive Yuan recently passed an organic law giving the various pacification headquarters broad powers over military, economic and civil life in China. The measure is said to be part of the Communist suppression campaign. The said law gives pacification commanders the right to train and control local militia; appoint, dismiss or punish any civil servants; control all officials or agents seeking to make business transactions within areas under their respective jurisdiction; collect foodstuffs, and plan and supervise conscription.

Under the new law, the commanders of pacification areas shall concurrently serve as political administrators, with instructions to "consult with provincial governors and other civil officials on civil affairs."

At the same time, the government authorities are reported to be attaching the greatest importance to the coordination of military, political and economic affairs in an all-out effort to strengthen the "war effort" against the Chinese Communists.

* * *

Jap's 5-Year Plan

UNITED States Army Under-Secretary William Draper again stressed the urgency of building up the Japanese economy. He said that the United States must either continue the Japanese relief indefinitely or plan a program for economic recovery that will make Japan self-supporting. He called for an immediate settlement of the reparations issue and increasing Japan's exports to at least $1,400,000,000 a year.

Draper told the World Institute in San Francisco: "Hates and natural prejudices resulting from Japan's ruthless attacks must gradually give way if the Far East is to prosper. The same thinking has begun in Europe. Western Germany has this month been officially recognized by other 16 participating nations as an integral part of the European Recovery Program. Gradually in the Far East, the peaceful industrial recovery of Japan will be similarly recognized as vitally important to the recovery of that great area and to the well being of its huge population."

The Japanese Government, in line with Draper's planning, has already mapped out a five-year plan, which is said to be designed to restore the Japanese economy to the pre-war level by 1952. The plan, which was prepared by the Economic Stabilization Board, emphasized that Japan's recovery would be greatly dependent upon foreign capital. This is essentially important, it is stressed, for a revival of the major industries.

The current inflation would have to be subdued in the first year of the five-year period without leaving effects menacing to economic stability. It is pointed out that Japan's current crisis is not surface deep but "deeply rooted."

The plan contemplates the stabilization of the Japanese economy when:

(1) The people can live on a reasonable standard of living, free from want of daily necessities;

(2) The nation's exports are sufficient to pay for imports;

(3) Labor efficiency and productivity are notably raised.

* * *

Israel Born

AFTER the termination of Britain's 30-year rule over Palestine, the birth of the Jewish state of Israel was proclaimed on May 14, with Tel Aviv as its capital. Dr. Chaim Weizmann was elected president and Mr. David Ben Gurion was appointed as premier. As a result, the Jewish dream of 2,000 years—the formation of an independent state of their own—came true at long last. According to an official proclamation, the new state "will be open to all Jewish immigrants, will promote the development of the country for its inhabitants, will be based on the precepts of liberty, justice and peace taught by the Hebrew prophets, will uphold full social and political equality for all its citizens without distinction of race, creed or sex, and will guarantee full freedom of education and culture."

So far, the United States, Sweden, New Zealand and Soviet Russia have accorded their recognition to the new

state, while Arab armies are continuing to pour into Palestine. Egyptian units are advancing on Tel Aviv, coming up along the southern coast. Transjordan troops are attacking in central Palestine from their base at Jericho, north of Jerusalem. Syrian and Lebanese troops are attacking northern Palestine.

Israel called upon the Security Council of the United Nations to stop the Arab invasion of Palestine by sanctions or actual United Nations military force. It is generally believed that the Council can do nothing effectively to settle this dispute.

* * *

US-Soviet Game

THE diplomatic game between Washington and Moscow as revealed by the recent exchange of notes between Ambassador Smith and Foreign Commissar Molotov has aroused considerable speculation. Recent developments seem to indicate that the United States is at a disadvantage. According to *UP*, the United States is determined not to enter into direct talks with Russia and one of the reasons for having Ambasador Smith deliver the American note to Molotov was to "prevent just what actually happened—a Soviet bid to negotiate."

It was disclosed that before Smith delivered the note there was genuine fear in American diplomatic circles that Stalin would make a diplomatic proposal for some kind of negotiations. American diplomats feared that such a move would make it impossible for the United States to prevent what it does not want to do now—sit down at a conference table with the Russians.

However, the "Molotov twist" was more of a blow to American strategy than it appeared on the surface, the *UP* said, pointing out that "almost overwhelming criticism of the State Department's rejection of the Soviet overture by columnists and commentators admittedly has Marshall and his advisers worried even though most writers agreed that the Russian move was not sincere. But they believed the United States should have capitalized on the opportunity to put Russia on the spot in the eyes of world opinion."

Sharing the same view, Senator Robert Taft described the American note to Molotov as a "colossal diplomatic blunder which has weakened the cause of peace. He explained the attitude taken by Secretary of State Marshall—that the United States did not propose to enter into direct negotiations with Soviet Russia to discuss major issues—pushed the American Government "into the position before the world of refusing to meet the Russians at all."

Well-informed circles in London expressed the opinion that the motives which prompted Moscow to make public the details of talks between Smith and Molotov were the following:

(1) To drive a wedge of distrust between the countries of Western Europe and the United States.

(2) To confuse United States public opinion at a moment when Congress is ready to debate military appropriations and when military backing for Western Europe is under discussion.

(3) To provide Communist propaganda throughout the world with a sensational Soviet gesture of reconciliation to be played up as proof that the Western Powers and not Russia are responsible for the existing tension.

In a way, the Russians seem to have succeeded. The news of the Smith-Molotov exchange of views came as a surprise to Britain and the British Foreign Office was reported to be "puzzled." It was disclosed that the United States had not consulted Britain in advance. Foreign Secretary Bevin was at a loss to account for the United States separate approach to Russia. British official circles believe that Russia has caught the United States off-base with its announcement of what the Americans already said was supposed to be a confidential exchange. It was further pointed out that the embarrassed US must explain to its indignant western allies what was going on behind their backs.

What US Papers Say

THERE was widespread editorial comment last week in the US press on the US-Russian, Smith-Molotov exchange of views. Most of the editorials strongly affirmed the peaceful hopes of the American people, but at the same time many papers cautioned against the lulling effects of what, they said, may be only propaganda moves by the Soviets. Other subjects editorialized included China aid, the Korean land reform program and the recent South Korean elections.

* * *

Soviet Peace Action

ON the subject of the recent exchange of notes between the US and USSR, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* said: "There is no call either for glum pessimism or over-optimism on the part of Americans regarding the exchange of notes at Moscow. It is at least a good sign—a small one but better than various grim developments of late—that Russia seems prepared to talk things over. Much depends upon what Molotov and Stalin meant by that. Having heard a great deal of Russian talk, . . . and observed on the other hand Russian performances, we'll be wise to wait and see what the Kremlin has in mind."

The *Denver Post:* The Kremlin obviously has miscalculated the recovery power of Western Europe . . The Communist defeats in France and Italy must have awakened the Kremlin sharply to the inner strength of the democratic idea . . . These factors should incline the US toward the fullest caution in accepting peace professions from Russia."

The *Washington Daily News* (Scripps-Howard), commenting on President Truman's announcement that the Moscow "feelers" mark no change in US policy toward Russia, said in part: "President Truman's statement on the Moscow broadcasts of the confidential Smith-Molotov exchange has been interpreted by some as throwing cold water on reconciliation efforts. We do not think so. The President in all honesty had to correct any misconceptions in Moscow that the United States would compromise the basic democratic principles."

The *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*: "The American people would welcome diplomatic talks between the US and Russia looking toward a settlement of the many differences between the two powers. They should, however, adopt a seeing-is-believing attitude And the *New York Times*: "Unless Russia is willing to honor the agreements (she has) already made, there is no use of either new negotiations or new agreements, or much chance for real peace . . ."

The *Louisville* (Kentucky) *Courier-Journal*, expressing the general feeling aptly, said: "It will not, for example, be enough for Russia to promise to stop aggression in Greece. She must actually stop it before anything is signed or sealed . . . The outlook is still dark. The Smith-Molotov exchange casts no searchlight beam of hope. But it lights at least a ray—a ray that mankind watches with inexpressible yearning."

The *New York Herald Tribune*, one of the papers which felt that the Marshall and Truman statements were not adequate, concluded: "Whether or not (the Soviets are considering a policy shift), the proper course for the US is clear. The policy of strengthening the Western nations, through such measures as the European recovery program and the draft, should be undeviatingly pursued. At the same time, there should be a full receptiveness to any valid hints from Russia that it wants the cold war ended. There is no value in waging a cold war for its own sake. The goal of American policy is peace, and that means first of all a settlement with Russia. Every avenue that might really lead to this settlement must always be left open."

* * *

China Aid

THE *New York Herald Tribune*, in an editorial appraising the chances for more useful aid to China, declared: "There is hope that the men who are gaining influence in China, including the new Vice President General Li, may bring about reforms in the handling of military affairs that will contribute to the defeat of the Reds . . . They may be able to give more support to competent generals on the Government side in the future and less to those who have merely fettered away both materials and men.

"There is also hope that the Nanking Government will use part of the American money . . . for rural rehabilitation along lines advocated by James C. Yen and other distinguished Chinese. Such a program might do more than anything else could to raise the respect of the Chinese people for their Government and to encourage resistance to the Communists. It might make possible wide use of General Li's idea of having Government guerillas armed to fight the Red guerillas . . . (This idea) could be used everywhere in China if all Chinese were convinced that the officials in Nanking had their interests at heart."

Commenting on the appointment of San Francisco's former mayor, Roger Lapham, as administrator of the China aid program, the *San Francisco Chronicle* said: "We believe ERP Administrator Paul Hoffman tapped the right man for the job of handling the China end of the international aid program—a man who won't be thrown by either the immensity of the program or a thousand obstacles bound to beset the administrator's path. Lapham is a man schooled in American business methods, familiar with the Pacific area and accustomed to dealing with people of the Orient; a genial, friendly man; but more important now, a forthright man who calls the shots as he sees them.

* * *

Korean Developments

THE *New York Times*, hailing the May 10 Korean election as a step toward restoration of Korean independence, declared that it was "a test not only of the political maturity of the Korean people but also of the authority of the United Nations and the power of the democratic world . . . .

The *Baltimore Sun* compared the Korean election with that in Italy, saying it was "far different" and cannot be decisive. "Whereas Italy is a free and united country—and a free election therefore a reflection of the temper of her people—Korea is a divided land under foreign military occupation . . . The fact that the election is being held despite the Russians is the victory for democratic processes. However, the issue of a united, independent Korea is deeper with many Koreans than the issue of a democratic government."

A different aspect of the Korean situation was discussed by the *New York Herald Tribune* in its editorial on the success of the land reform program now being carried out in the American zone which the paper feels is "one of the most encouraging dispatches to come from Korea since the American occupation began . . . Five thousand tenants a day are receiving title to land for which they once paid high rents to the Japanese. The terms are much more favorable to the former tenants than those prevailing in the land reform program under Russian auspices in North Korea . . .

"Few Americans realize the consequences that can follow success of land reform, or failure of land reform, in most of the countries of Asia. The hungry peasant of the Orient, who often gives up as much as 60 percent of his crop in rent, taxes and interest, is an easy prey for Communists as long as he sees no hope of a better life from other sources. . . But when he gets title to his land, or even when he finds rents and taxes reduced to reasonable figures, he can become one of the most trustworthy foes of Communism to be found anywhere.

"Land reform, of course, is far from being the sole major problem in Korea . . . It is, however, an essential preliminary to any political solution that Americans could favor. Land reform is also needed in China, where it is indorsed in theory by everyone but less welcomed in practices. . ."

What Chinese Papers Say

THE exchange of notes between United States Ambassador Smith and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was the subject of much interesting editorial comment in the Chinese press last week. The dispute over the allocation of seats in the Legislative Yuan was considered as a serious obstacle to the maintenance of smooth and harmonious cooperation between the Government and the minority parties.

* * *

Exchange Of Notes

THE *Chung Yang Jih Pao* welcomed the exchange of notes between Moscow and Washington as an encouraging sign. "Ever since the war of resistance, we have been of the opinion that the security of China and the peace of the Far East depend entirely upon peaceful cooperation between the United States and Soviet Russia. In fact, China has made great concessions and sacrifices because of her willingness to serve as a bridge of peaceful cooperation between these two great powers. The conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance is a most concrete expression of China's sincere desire to seek international peace. In the midst of international disputes during the past two years China's desire has not changed

"However, we deem it necessary to point out that world peace must be based on justice. If justice is sacrificed in the interest of power, this kind of peace will only intensify international disputes, finally leading to a world-wide war between two blocs of nations. In this connection, we hope that the 'principle of respect for national rights and sovereignty' as stated in Molotov's letter will be implemented and that 'direct or indirect interference with other people's affairs,' as stressed in Ambassador Smith's letter will not be seen in the world again."

The *Ta Kung Pao* declared that the United States had come out the loser in the diplomatic battle with Soviet Russia.

"Publication of notes between the United States and Soviet Russia were welcomed by the people around the world, who thought that if the two leading powers could hold direct talks it might be possible to bring about world peace. However, the US Government appeared very nervous and British official circles are reported to be apprehensive. So far as the United States is concerned, the meeting between Smith and Molotov was an act of secret diplomacy. Therefore, the United States felt embarrassed and nervous the moment Moscow made public the secret dealing. President Truman immediately issued a public statement to correct any possible misunderstanding, saying that Smith's note to Molotov did not represent any modification in United States foreign policy. Secretary of State General George C. Marshall told a press conference that the United States would not enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union alone....

"We quite understand the embarrassment which the United States has felt. The Smith-Molotov meeting was only a secret trial balloon put up by the United States Government. But unfortunately, Soviet Russia made no secret of it. As this was something unexpected, the United States government was naturally surprised. Secondly, the second point contained in Ambassador Smith's letter indicates that if the Kremlin agreed to stop certain activities, then the United States on her part would be prepared to discontinue certain manifestations of United States foreign policy which the Soviets do not like. In other words, in that case, the United States would scrap her policy of aiding other countries in the world-wide fight against Communism. This was the reason why British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin was terribly frightened. At this time when the European Recovery Program is being carried out and when the Western European Union is being strengthened, the United States suddenly made attempts to close a secret deal with Moscow.

"In order to assure Britain and strengthen the anti-Communist front in western Europe, Truman and Marshall lost no time in issuing public statements to clear up any misunderstanding. This inconsistent foreign policy of the United States has done much damage. Molotov's foreign policy is very smart. As the result of making public the notes exchanged between Ambassador Smith and himself he apparently has succeeded in making those countries now looking to the United States for assistance feel that the United States is not to be trusted, thus shaking the western European front.

"Finally, we wish to point out that the American proposal for direct negotiations with Soviet Russia is absolutely right. This is the fond hope of the people of the world. However, the United States Government has betrayed its inconsistency, and disappointed the people of the world once again."

The *Sin Wen Pao* stressed the role of the "third force" in bridging the gap between the United States and the Soviet Union. "It is reported that when the news of the US-Soviet exchange of notes was made public the people of Britain, France and other countries felt as though a heavy burden had been removed from their shoulders.

In the opinion of the *Shun Pao*, the question of whether there will be a truce in the cold war depends in a large measure upon whether Russia will choose peace or war.

The paper further argued that in the diplomatic game, the United States is already several moves behind the Soviet Union. "We feel that in the cold war between the United States and Soviet Russia, the tactics employed by the latter are more efficient than those used by the former. As a result, Moscow enjoys an advantage everywhere. In many cases, the United States lags far behind and can hardly return Russia's blows.... Under such circumstances, the American proposal for a truce in the cold war has merely exposed the weakness of the United States and will never achieve the desired results. The failure of Ambassador Smith's attempt cannot be covered by President Truman's "correct" statement after the event.

* * *

Legislative Yuan Seals

THE *Chung Hwa Shih Pao*, official organ of the Young China party, alleged that the minority parties felt pretty disappointed and bitter over the dispute regarding the allocation of seats in the Legislative Yuan.

"The reason why the Young China party and the Democratic Socialists agreed to participate in the government for the transition period is because they hoped that the National Assembly and the Legislative Yuan could be free and fairly elected so that the Constitution might be implemented with satisfactory results. .... Unfortunately, the Kuomintang failed to fulfil its promise and the elections were stage-managed by a handful of people...."

Charging the Kuomintang with manipulating the elections of the Legislative Yuan, the paper said: "The Kuomintang employed the bad method of allocating votes in many districts. All the candidates nominated by the Young China party and by the Democratic Socialists ran for election according to accepted procedures. In many cases, the candidates of the minority parties polled more votes than the Kuomintang candidates...."

"Since the Kuomintang has illegally monopolized the elections for the first Legislative Yuan under the new Constitution, therefore the present case is not one of the minority parties wanting to break with the Kuomintang, but rather a case of the Kuomintang wanting to close the doors of the Legislative Yuan against the minority parties. What we are fighting for is not the securing of a few more seats for members of our two parties, but rather the safeguarding of the principles of democratic government, a system of free elections and free will of the electors.... Our hope is that the Kuomintang will devote less of its energy to curbing the activities of the Young China party and of the Democratic Socialists and concentrate more of its attention on suppressing the Communist rebellion and rebuilding the Chinese nation."

The Review's English Lesson—XXXII

New Lesson Feature: Proper Pronunciations for People and Places. Also, Idioms and a Quotation.

THE following paragraph contains a number of idiomatic and slang expressions. Explanations of what they mean follow the sample paragraph:

The **roving ambassador** of the United States, Mr. Jones, recently made a quick world survey to see if there were a chance **to spark** a movement for universal suffrage. He commented later to me that he would not try any **crystal ball gazing** in regard to the matter, but that the situation was difficult. He explained that many people **carried a chip on their shoulders** concerning universal suffrage and there existed **a ready-made situation** for trouble if the U.S. tried **to muddle through** alone with the project. So, although **the picture is not bright,** the U.S. will try **to live up to** its commitments in the matter. The **brain trust** which formulated the plan did not **dwell at length** in its report on the probable outcome of **stepping up** the movement.

"roving ambassador"—a government representative who is given special powers and diplomatic authority to investigate and report back to his home government on a given situation. Unlike an ordinary ambassador, he is not given credentials to a single foreign government, but to several.

"to spark"—to set in motion. The term is related to the fact that a spark of fire from a battery in an automobile ignites the fuel which sets the car in motion.

"crystal ball gazing"—to try to look into the future. A seer or fortune teller sometimes pretends to look into a round crystal ball to aid him in predicting unknown future events.

"carried a chip on their shoulders"—were belligerent or anxious to provoke a fight.

"a ready-made situation"—a situation which has potentialities that can be acted upon immediately.

"to muddle through"—to carry out or fulfill a course of action by acting as you see fit at the moment without previously thinking out a plan; an illogical or unplanned way of doing something.

"the picture is not bright"—the situation does not look favorable or encouraging.

"to live up to"—to fulfill or to honor.

"brain trust"—a group of men who are in important positions in planning policy, particularly in a government. The term originated with the New Deal in the United States when President Roosevelt had a corps of men to assist him in framing government policies. At this time, the term tends to be derogatory.

"dwell at length"—to speak or write in detail about a subject.

"stepping up"—to increase the tempo or speed of.

* * *

The quotation for this week is from George Bernard Shaw's play, "Candida," Act I:

"We have no more right to consume happiness without producing it than to consume wealth without producing it."

* * *

An innovation in the English Lesson this week is the list of names of people and places and their proper pronunciation which is given below. This was suggested to us in a letter from a reader. We hope that you find it useful. The emphasis in pronouncing the words should be placed on the letters in heavytype.

The Hague—The Haig
Illinois—**Ill**—in—oy
Massachusetts—Mass—a—**chew**—sets
Tel Aviv—Tell A—**veev**
Lapham—**Lap**—em (the "h" is silent)
Tsaldaris—sol—**dar**—iss
Gromyko—Grow—**mee**—ko
Cincinnati—sin—sin—**nat**—ee
Trieste—**tree**—est
Eisenhower—**eye**—zen—how—er
Spaak—spock
Prague—prahg
Dairen—**dye**—wren

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